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# T R E A T I S E

O F

# F E V E R S:

Wherein are set forth the

Causes, Symptoms, Diagnosticks, and Prognosticks,

O F A N

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Acute Continual,   | 8. Hectic Fever, or Con-   |
| 2. Intermitting,      | sumption,                  |
| 3. Slow Nervous,      | 9. Small-Pox,              |
| 4. Miliary,           | 10. Measles,               |
| 5. Malignant,         | 11. Pleurisy,              |
| 6. Scarlet,           | 12. Peripneumony, Pleuro-  |
| 7. Erysipelatose, and | peripneumony, and the      |
|                       | 13. Spurious Peripneumony. |

Together with the

Method of Cure according to Modern Practice.

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By J O H N B A L L, Apothecary.

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L O N D O N :

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T O

Dr. JAMES HAWLEY,

FELLOW of the College of Physicians,

And of the ROYAL SOCIETY,

T H I S

TREATISE of FEVERS

I S,

With great Respect and Deference,

I N S C R I B E D

By His Most Obedient and most

Obliged Humble Servant,

J O H N B A L L.





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# P R E F A C E.

**I**T is generally confessed, that more than the third part of mankind fall by Fevers, and that too often from wrong and injudicious treatment at the beginning of the disease; for which reason it is greatly to be lamented, that the physician, when it can conveniently be done, is not called in at the very beginning or first attack of the Fever, when the greatest good is to be performed, in order to consider seriously what sort of evacuations or other methods ought first to be attempted, and how far the symptoms and strength of the patient will allow them to be continued or repeated; for on proper evacuations (since most Fevers, even from a diary to a pestis, require some sort of evacuation) consists in a great measure the art of curing Fevers; as the neglect or preposterous use of them sufficiently evinces: because, in an acute disease, the time is generally too short to amend any neglect or mistake committed at the commencement of the Fever, in the subsequent stages of it.

The intent of the following sheets therefore is candidly to lay down, in a plain and intelligible manner, a rational method of treating  
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the different kinds of Fevers according to the established laws of nature, and those of the animal œconomy (chiefly calculated for the use of young and unexperienced practitioners) not only from my own practice, experience, and observations, but from the best approved authors, and practice of the most eminent modern physicians, in hopes of spreading so useful a part of knowledge, and rendering it of more general service to mankind.

That a work of this kind, though somewhat difficult, is very necessary, (because much wanted) cannot be denied by any, who attend the sick in these disorders, and more especially by young practitioners. As for my own part, I ingenuously confess, that the plain rules and directions, such as are herein contained, would have been of infinite use and service to me, at my first beginning to practise, and I am very sensible likewise it must be the case with every young practitioner, till some degree of experience, founded upon diligent and good observations, has made him more perfect in his art ; and therefore it is to be hoped, that the design will, in some measure, render an apology unnecessary ; since I have not the least vanity to imagine I have advanced any thing herein, that is not already well known to the experienced and learned physician.

Vain and fanciful hypotheses of different men have done an infinite deal of mischief in respect to a successful method of treating Fevers.

Fevers. For this reason, perhaps, it is that, among the great number of books published upon this subject, there are but very few, that are truly useful. The reader therefore is not to expect any hypothetical reasoning, but naked matter of science, and the most exact rules in regard to practice, delivered in plain language; and perhaps the whole art may thus be shewn to better advantage, than by uncertain reasonings, and a studied style, which, instead of instructing us in the cure of diseases, will rather teach us to talk of and harangue upon them. Neither is there any more philosophy introduced into this treatise than what is necessary to explain the reasonableness of the practice, and to guide those into a right application of it, for whose use it is principally calculated.

I shall now proceed to give the reader a short account of this work.

And, first, after having given a description of Fevers in general, whether continual, remitting, or intermitting, together with their divisions, subdivisions, &c. I set out with the definition or description of each particular Fever, as just notions of diseases can only be had by description, or the immediate perception of all their properties, or symptoms. Having thus gained some imperfect idea of the distemper, I proceed to assign the popular or most usual antecedent causes, to which it is generally ascribed, yet without positively asserting that it is really owing to this or that particular cause,



since the true knowledge of immediate causes, perhaps, is not, or ever will be within the reach of human understanding.

After the causes of each disease, are delivered its diagnosticks, or the distinguishing signs and symptoms, with which it generally begins, continues, and ends. And this part gives, as it were, a history of the disease, and will enable us to distinguish one Fever from another, how like soever they may be. Having thus improved the notion given of the Fever, by the definition, into a tolerable knowledge, we shall, with more certainty, be able to pronounce our medical prediction, under the name of prognosticks, which, from the signs or circumstances before laid down, conjectures the event of the distemper, than which nothing gains a person more repute, or distinguishes a physician from a mere empiric more clearly.

Thus being made acquainted with the necessary præcognita to the cure of each Fever, (for the curative indications must always be deduced from the cause of the disease, and the symptoms that attend it) the next thing in order, is to enter upon a right method of cure, which I have attempted to do by proper diet, drinks, regimen, and the direct use of medicines peculiarly adapted to the particular symptoms, or nature of the case. In regard to regimen therefore, I have given sufficient directions

rections in every thing relative to the management of the patient, as to the use of the non-naturals, &c. And under the article of drinks and diet, I have been particularly copious, as being of more use and benefit than is generally imagined, not only in Fevers, but in most other distempers. For which reason Doctor Huxham very justly recommends the study of the dietetic part of medicine more than it generally is, and which at present, I think, is too much neglected. In regard to the article of medicine properly so called, notwithstanding a long detail of prescriptions are many times decried, as tending in some measure to deceive the unskilful; because, it is said, or pretended, they cannot be suited to the various circumstances, causes, and symptoms of different patients; yet as this treatise is chiefly designed for the use of young practitioners, and more particularly apothecaries, who are obliged to prescribe medicines, especially in the country, by reason of the absence or great distance of physicians, and who may possibly be at a loss for convenient and judicious formulæ, I have thought proper all along in this work to insert a considerable variety of useful, accurate, and elegant forms, properly adapted to every stage, symptom, and other circumstances of each Fever; and, indeed, without this manner or method of prescribing, the whole would have been greatly wanting



ing in its design, and consequently less useful. The reader will observe, that I have always directed the elixir paregoricum from my pharmacopœia domestica nova, not out of vanity or affectation, but as it is less fiery than that of the London Dispensatory which is made with a rectified spirit, whereas that of mine, being prepared with only a proof spirit, contains but half the strength of the other, and consequently may be taken in a larger dose without heating too much, for half an ounce by measure contains but about a grain of opium. Besides, the addition of the liquorice serves likewise to make it more soft, and somewhat more pectoral, which last is part of the intention of the medicine. I have sometimes also ordered from the second edition of my Dispensatory, the tinctura peruviana composita, and perchance a medicine or two more, which are not in that of the college.

At the conclusion of the chapter on the Small-pox, is added a short, easy, and successful method of preparing the body for a mild reception of that distemper in lieu of inoculation.

I am well aware of many defects in the following work, and that it will be disapproved of by some, because there are passages occur in it which are to be found in other books. Yet, if I have collected the scattered notions of the most approved authors into one view, whereby they be-  
come



come more useful; and if, from my own practice, experience, and observations, I have added to or improved what has been said before, so as to render the theory and practice of physic, in regard to Fevers, more conspicuous and easy, I shall feel a satisfaction much superior to the popular applause, which might have been acquired by a more pompous performance, and shall think my time well employed, whatever malevolent and ill-natured criticks may think fit to say of it. And therefore I hope, I shall not be accounted a plagiarist in so doing, because I profess to have collected from some good authors whatever seemed most useful and necessary to my purpose, and, in general, have pointed out either the place, or person, and sometimes both. But before I conclude, I cannot possibly omit taking this opportunity of declaring, that, amongst some few others, I am in a particular manner obliged and indebted to Doctor Huxham.

King-street, Bloomsbury,  
May 1st, 1758.



C O N-



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T R E A T I S E  
O F  
F E V E R S  
A C C O R D I N G T O  
M O D E R N P R A C T I C E.

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C H A P. I.

Of F E V E R S in general.

 M O N G all the diseases that afflict mankind, there are none more frequent and fatal than Fevers.

By the term Fever, I understand in general, an increased motion of the blood, attended with a quickness and frequency of pulse, universal heat, pain in the head, back, and loins, difficulty of breathing, thirst, dryness or whiteness of the tongue, sickness at stomach, nausea, want of appetite, &c. Or it may be defined an increased motion of the blood, and a more than ordinary heat of the body, accompanied with some disorder in the natural functions,

A tions,



tions, or animal œconomy, more or less, according as it is more or less violent. Or still in fewer words, a Fever may be described, a præternatural heat and quickness of the pulse, hurting several functions of the body. In order therefore to discover the existence of a Fever, we are to consider the three last mentioned symptoms, as the pathognomonic or characteristic signs, common to, and which constitute the very nature and essence of a Fever, and, without which, no Fever can subsist.

Most Fevers generally begin with a sort of cold shivering, soon after which, the pulse, growing quicker, affords the primary diagnostic of a Fever.

The three general classes of Fevers are, Continual, Remitting, and Intermittent.

By a Continual Fever, called Synochus, strictly speaking, is meant that which never leaves the patient through the whole time of his being ill, but goes on uniformly from the beginning to the end without any remarkable abatement of the symptoms, or any exacerbations or remissions. The most simple and mild of this kind is a diary, or ephemera, which for the most part finishes its course in twenty four hours, or thereabouts ; though sometimes it continues a day or two longer, but then, it is only one circuit protracted through so much time,

But

But sometimes both Continual and Remitting Fevers, after some short continuance, terminate in Intermittents, and they again, by irregularity, bad management, &c. may be changed into Continual Fevers. This class of Fevers may be divided into Acute or Ardent, and Slow or Nervous.

When the symptoms are violent and very hastily make their progress, the Fever is called Acute; when they are more mild and gentle, it is denominated a Slow Fever; but if between an Acute and Slow one, it may very properly be termed a Middle Fever.

A *Causus* is the most intense Ardent Fever with an insatiable thirst, and a heat that is almost burning to the touch, and which, indeed, (together with other symptoms of inflammation) is the true pathognomonic sign of a Burning Fever.

Under the Acute, may be comprehended all such as are attended with, or have adjoined to them, either a general or particular plethora of the vessels, or excessive rarefaction in the blood, accompanied with a strong and high pulse, deep urine, great thirst, inquietude, vigil, phrensy, &c.

Under the Nervous, may be comprehended all such as are attended with difficulty of respiration, as well as circulation of the blood; suspiria, with oppression on the præcordia, a low, creeping and intermitting pulse, lipothymy, and other nervous



affections, which sometimes unexpectedly destroy the patient.

All these Fevers are distinguished into Essential or Primary, and Secondary or Symptomatic.

The Primary are in themselves a disease, and come not after any other distemper whereby they subsist: the Symptomatic do not subsist of themselves, but by another disease, from which they have their origin, and most commonly depend on some remarkable inflammation, from whence arises the variety of Inflammatory Fevers, so called.

An Inflammatory Fever is either universal, as the Variolous, Morbillose, Scarlet, Erysipelatose, Rheumatic, &c. or particular, as the Anginose, Peripneumonic, Pleuritic, &c. and they again are distinguished into Eruptive, and Non-eruptive: to the first class, belong the Variolous, Morbillose, Scarlet, and Erysipelatose; and the four last, to the Non-eruptive.

To the Continual likewise belong the Malignant, Pestilential, and Pestis or Plague; or, as some please to term them, maligna, malignior, malignissima, as only differing in degrees.

A Hectic is, for the most part, an habitual, slow, Continual Fever, generally terminating in a consumption, with a more than ordinary heat after a full meal, with a quick, low, and weak pulse, and a constant

stant degree of heat more or less, throughout its whole course.

A Colliquative Fever is attended with great heat, that runs into fusion the fat, flesh, and substance of the solid parts in a short space of time; and is frequently the fatal catastrophe of Slow Fevers, and consists in a general dissolution of the humours or juices, which are discharged by stool, urine, sweat, or other evacuations.

A Continent or Remitting Fever, though in reality it is a kind of Continual Fever, in regard to its duration, but not in degree, continues many days together without any intermission, but then it has its increases and decreases, which are sometimes regular, and sometimes irregular, but no perfect intermissions.

An Intermittent is that which, within the space wherein a person is said to be ill, does for some time leave the patient free of it, or of which for some time there is an entire termination, or in which it altogether disappears.

And accordingly they are differently denominated from the different returns of the paroxysm or fit, viz. Quotidian, Tertian, Quartan, and their respective duplicates.

A Quotidian is the return of the fit once every day.

A Tertian is the return of the fit every other day, that is, every third day inclusive.

A Quartan is the return of the fit every fourth day inclusive. An



An Intermitting Double-tertian is when it is felt every day, but has, each other day, a fit more violent than the former; though the accurate and learned Dr. Huxham, in his essay on Fevers, says, that Quotidians, and Double-tertians, are oftentimes the same thing. Fuller, on Eruptive Fevers, p. 109, 110. explains Intermitting Duplicates, thus:

“ If the ague returns every day, but each  
 “ other fit answers not in time of accession, viz.  
 “ one comes on Sunday and Tuesday, at eight  
 “ in the morning, and the other on Monday  
 “ and Wednesday, at two in the afternoon,  
 “ though this ague invades every day, yet it  
 “ is not a Quotidian, but a Double-ter-  
 “ tian.”

“ If it comes two days together, and  
 “ misseth the third day, and each other fit  
 “ corresponds as to time, one coming on  
 “ Sunday at eight in the morning, and the  
 “ other on Monday at two in the afternoon,  
 “ and it quite misses Tuesday, and so for-  
 “ ward in the same manner, it is a Double-  
 “ quartan ague.”

Another division of Intermittents is into Periodical and Erratic.

A Periodical Intermittent is when the fit returns at regular and stated times; but when the returns are not regular, or at certain periods, but happen sooner or later, before or after the time expected, it is called an Erratic Intermittent.

Both

Both Continual and Intermitting Fevers are either legitimate, entire and true, or spurious, and of the bastard kind. To the former belong all those affections, that are proper to some kind of Fever; but to the latter only some of those necessary affections, joined with what also concerns other diseases. There are many other divisions and subdivisions of Fevers made by the generality of authors; but as they serve chiefly to confuse the minds, and burthen the memories of young practitioners, I chuse to avoid them, as being of no real use in practice.



## C H A P. II.

### Of an Acute Continual Fever.

**T**HIS Fever commonly invades the patient in a most violent manner. The only notice it generally gives of its first assault is a momentary Rigor, or Cold Chill, which is succeeded some short time after with a quick, frequent, large and full pulse, a dry and hard skin, a constant universal heat of the body, pains in the head, back, and loins, &c. a difficulty of breathing, anxiety, nausea and reaching to vomit, and when any thing is thrown up, it is for the most part of the bilious kind, a



total loss of appetite, an unquenchable thirst, the urine but little in quantity. Sometimes it is very high-coloured, at others pale and limpid. The countenance is flushed and inflated, the eyes look bright, and seem to start out farther than usual, while the patient labours under immoderate watchings, phrensy, &c.

The symptoms, subsequent to these, are a dry, harsh, rough, and black, or otherwise discoloured tongue, great restlessness, and tossing about in bed, insomuch, that it sometimes requires three or four people to hold a person thus affected therein; and whenever he eats or drinks any thing, it is frequently with great eagerness.

Towards the decline or last stage of the disease, rank, foetid, ungrateful sweats commonly arise; and lastly, if a considerable hæmorrhage, or some other favourable turn or crisis should not happen in a reasonable time, then the most grievous symptoms of all will be introduced, viz. a coma, oppression of the præcordia, a quick and difficult respiration, subsultus tendinum, singultus, cold and clammy sweats, black stools, and a quick, low, intermitting pulse, which terminate in death.

Bellini, in his mechanical account of Fevers, has very learnedly and sufficiently proved, there can be no Fever without some fault in the blood, either as to its motion, quantity, or quality, or in some or all of these together. From hence it plainly appears  
(as



(as Dr. Langrish very judiciously observes) “ that all the bad symptoms of this disease arise from the blood and humours being too thick and viscous, and too fully impregnated with saline and sulphureous particles; whence the course of the blood is rendered more difficult through the minutest tubuli; the excretions by perspiration, sweat, urine, stool, &c. are diminished; too much blood is accumulated in the more patent and pervious canals; the vessels grow too strict and tense; the circulation becomes too quick; and all the humours, by their impetuous motion, acquire a much greater degree of heat and acrimony than what is natural or consistent with the well-being of the animal œconomy.”

The excessive heat, therefore, which accompanies this Fever during its whole progress, if not timely abated, will be attended with many dangerous consequences. The fine parts of the blood will be dissipated, the spirits wasted, the solids parched and dried up, and the animal fluids rendered incapable of continuing their circulation: for experiments sufficiently convince us, that the serum of the blood may by a very moderate degree of heat be turned into a jelly.

The first thing therefore incumbent upon the Physician, in the cure of this and all other Fevers, that arise from too great a quantity and too rapid a motion of the blood, is, in case he be consulted early enough, to order

der a considerable quantity of blood to be taken away immediately, and that to be occasionally repeated, according to the strength of the patient, once in twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four hours, as long as the symptoms continue in their full vigour, or seem to gain ground upon the patient, observing that the quantity be proportionably lessened each time after the first bleeding. For, as Dr. Huxham very justly observes, “ the longer bleeding is neglected, the more viscid and acrimonious is the blood rendered, by dissipating its more thin part, condensing the red globules, and heating the serum to such a degree, as to turn it into a kind of jelly. And by exalting the animal salts and oils to a greater and greater degree of acrimony (which is always in proportion to the intensity and duration of the heat) the whole mass grows putrid at length, and unfit for animal uses. Besides, whatever obstructions may be formed either in the extreme branches of the sanguine, or beginnings of the serous, or lymphatic arteries, they are apt to be more and more radicated by the too violent motion of the blood. So that the neglect of bleeding, at the beginning of any acute disease, is very often never to be compensated in the subsequent stadia of the Fever; when the impaction of the obstructing matter is so far advanced, and the thickness and viscosity of the humours so great, as to elude the force of all manner of attenuants and diluents.”



Proper evacuation being made by bleeding, according to the strength of the patient and violence of the disease; the next thing of consequence is to exhibit a gentle emetic, more especially, if sickness, nausea, load at stomach, &c. indicate it, in order to discharge any bilious, pituitous, or indigested matter from the stomach, which, if not thrown off in the beginning, would cause frequent motions to vomit, and, by remaining there, would putrefy, corrupt, and grow acrid. Whence oftentimes arise dangerous diarrhœas, towards the height of the Fever, for want of vomiting in the beginning. But farther, as the action of violent vomiting (though in this case I would still be understood to mean gentle vomiting) is perhaps one of the most universal exercises the human frame is capable of being put into, every limb, muscle, and also every vessel and gland of the body will in some measure be influenced by the agitations it produces; which must greatly assist in attenuating and dislodging their respective contents, and consequently open the secretory and excretory ducts of the glands of the fauces, oesophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, omentum, mesentery, &c. and unload them of a great quantity of viscous phlegm, and bilious matter, and also by the forcible contractions of the muscles will greatly assist in shaking, dividing, and attenuating the lentor, and thereby promote the secretions and

excretions, as is evident from the profuse sweats which generally break out after plentiful fits of vomiting.

After bleeding and vomiting, proper dilution is absolutely necessary in all Fevers, especially in the ardent and inflammatory. In this case therefore we must have recourse to cooling, thin, diluting, and acidulated liquors, such as a light barley-water, oatmeal tea, thin teas made of sage, balm, &c. but the water not suffered to lie upon the herb above twelve or fifteen minutes, an infusion of apples or pippins sliced, wood-forrel, or in its defect an infusion of the conserve, thin clear whey, or wood - forrel whey made by boiling the herb cut, or gently bruised, with milk ; any of these may occasionally be sweetened with clarified honey, sugar, syrup, jellies or rob of cherries, currants, raspberries, and such-like fruits. Lemonade, or \* Orangeade, likewise makes a most grateful acidulated and saponaceous diluent. Nor can I see any reason why the sick person should not be indulged now and then in a draught of small beer with a toast, especially if it has been his common diluter in the time of health, provided it is well brewed, clear, and of a

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\* Juice of oranges, with a little sugar, and a proper quantity of water, which, to avoid any future repetition, I here take the liberty of calling Orangeade.



proper age, neither bitter nor sour; more particularly if he has no disorder in his stomach and bowels, nor tendency to a looseness. Or if the body be costive, tamarind-whey, or an ounce or more of tamarinds boiled in a quart of thin barley-water, or three ounces of raisins of the sun stoned and sliced with an ounce of tamarinds boiled in three pints of water to a quart, and drank for common drink, makes a very pleasant, delightful liquor. I have been somewhat the more particular in mentioning so great a variety of liquids in order to prevent, if possible, the patient from being cloyed with and nauseating what he drinks (which is generally the case, when two or three liquors only are made use of during his whole illness) by giving him a choice of such potables, as may from time to time be most agreeable to his palate; because, in plentiful dilution (after proper and well-timed evacuations) together with the use of a few nitrous medicines, the cure of an acute Inflammatory Fever chiefly consists.

All these should be frequently drank somewhat warm, in small or moderate quantities at the beginning of the Fever. But towards the height or crisis of the disease, when the morbid matter is sufficiently attenuated, they may be drank in larger quantities, in order to dilate the vessels by an additional impulse, and cast it forth through some of the excretory ducts.

As to his diet, if he is inclinable to eat, all sorts of meats, and even chicken-broths, are religiously to be avoided, and the highest food he ought to be indulged in are smooth water-gruel, panado, barley boiled to a softness, pulped, and sweetened to the taste, or roasted apples with a little sugar, and well baked bread.

Great care is to be taken, during these administrations, to empty the bowels, if they answer not of themselves, daily, or every other day, by cooling emollient clysters. For the excrements, being hardened by heat and long retention, must necessarily produce foetid, putrid, and corrupted effluvia, which may possibly, through the lacteals, &c. get into the blood, and prove very pernicious. Besides, the intestines, being often loaded by bilious acrid matter as well as indurated excrements, by pressing on the iliac arteries, bottom of the aorta, and neck of the bladder, by hindering the free descent of the blood to the lower parts, will necessarily cause a surcharge on the upper parts of the body, as head and breast, and a suppression of urine; and therefore clysters may likewise be considered as a kind of warm relaxing fomentation to the parts in the pelvis and lower belly, and both derive from the head and præcordia, and promote a discharge of urine also: but, at the same time, some caution is necessary, not to use them so often in weak and aged persons; neither should they be continued  
too



too near the state or height of the disease, lest they drain too much from the blood, and thereby interrupt a crisis.

Proper evacuations being now considered, our next business in the beginning and increase of this disease, is to give such medicines, as will cool and abate the rarefaction of the blood, and thereby prevent its becoming thick and viscid, in consequence of its too impetuous motion: and, as this treatise is chiefly calculated for the benefit of young practitioners, who may probably be at a loss for a choice of proper and convenient Formulæ, I shall not only here, but throughout the following sheets, subjoin a few such modern prescriptions, as are generally made use of in the different intentions of cure. viz.

*Mittatur sanguis è brachio ad ℥x. vel ℥xij. plus minus, pro ratione virium, violentiæ morbi, ætatis, vel sexûs, et pro re nata reiteretur venæsectio.*

℞ *Vini ipecacoanhæ ℥iss. vel ℥ij. syrup. violar. ℥ss. m. f. haust. aliquot horis post missionem sanguinis sumendus, bibendo inter vomendum jusculi avenacei tenuissimi, infusi flor. chamæmeli, vel folior. cardui benedict. q. s. ad vomitum proritandum.*

℞ *Decocti commun. pro clystere ℥x. olei olivar. mellis solutivi ana ℥ij. m. f. enema pro occasione injiciend. et repetend. si opus sit.*

℞ *Aq. alexeter. simpl. ℥iss. nucis moschat. ℥j. pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. ℥j. nitri purissimi gr. xv. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥j. m. f. haustus quintâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumend. cum diluentibus.*

Or,

℞ *Cons. lujulæ ℥ss. pulv. è chel. c. c. ℥j. tartari vitriolat. gr. xv. syr. è succo limon. q. s. m. f. bolus sextis horis sumend. superbibendo cochlear. iiij. julep. sequent.*

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. ℥vij. alex. spirituos. cum aceto ℥j. syrup. caryoph. ℥ss. m. f. julep.*

Or,

℞ *Chel. cancrorum præp. ℥ij. nitri purificat. ℥j. aq. alex. simp. ℥vj. alex. spirit. cum aceto ℥j. syrup. croci ℥ss. f. mistura cujus cap. cochlear. iiij. vel iv. sextis horis.*

If costive, and clysters cannot be conveniently administered, then the following powder, or the same made into a bolus or draught, may be exhibited.

℞ *Pulv. è chel. c. c. ℥j. nitri purificati gr. x. tartari vitriolati, rhabarb. pulv. ana gr. v. m. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumend. è cochl. julep. præscript. superbibend. cochlear. iiij. ejusdem.*

At this time, likewise, every thing is to be avoided that may have the least tendency to promote inflammation. In hot seasons the fresh air is frequently to be admitted into the patient's chamber, though in such a manner



ner, as not to blow in a direct stream upon his body, but rather to circulate round his apartment, through an adjoining room; he must not be loaded or stifled (under pretence to avoid catching cold) with too many bed-cloaths, but should often sit upright in bed if he is strong enough to bear it, or be bolstered up with pillows, which may be of great service, more especially when the head is much affected, by retarding the motion of the blood to the brain. The floor, particularly in hot and dry weather, should be sprinkled with vinegar, or rose-water and vinegar, with a little nitre, and cooling herbs, such as elder-branches with their flowers, vine-leaves, violets, willow-branches, &c. But in case the patient should sweat much, then some caution herein would be necessary, for fear of checking it. The mouth and throat should likewise be often washed or gargled with warm water, with which also, the feet and hands may occasionally be bathed: but if notwithstanding the use of the above-mentioned administrations, the head should be affected with racking pains, or an obstinate watching, with a tendency to a delirium, &c. apply cupping glasses with scarification to the neck, or leeches to the temples, together with pigeons just killed and slit open, or the warm lungs of sheep, calves, &c. to the soles of the feet.

If towards the crisis, an immoderate or symptomatic looseness should happen, and more especially if necessary vomiting was

omitted in the beginning of the Fever, it may be still proper to exhibit a gentle emetic, together with some such moderate anodyne astringents as follow; because at this time the patient would be too much weakened by its continuance, and consequently the depuration of the febrile matter would be greatly retarded, if not totally prevented.

℞ Pulv. rad. ipecacoanæ gr. xv. aq. alex. simp. ℥ i. sp. lavend. c. syr. è cort. aurant. ana ℥ ss. m. f. haust. quamprimum sumend. superbibendo infusi avenacei q. s. ad vomitum proritandum.

Or,

℞ Vini ipecacoan. ℥ i. cap. ut supra.

℞ Pulv. contrayerv. comp. spec. è scordio ana ℥j. aq. alex. simp. ℥ j. cinnam. simp. ℥ ss. nucis moschat. ℥ij. syr. cydonior. ℥j. m. f. haust. horis tribus post emetici operationem sumendus.

℞ Elect. e scordio ℥iij. cretæ præp. ℥j. aq. alex. simp. ℥ vj. cinnamom. simpl. — spirituos ana ℥j. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥ ss. f. mixtura cujus cap. cochl. ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

Sometimes, towards the height of the disease, spots of different shapes and colours are discovered; and the nearer they approach to a florid hue, and the later they appear, so much the better; for then the morbid matter tends to a salutary concoction. In this case you must be very careful how you make any efforts on the first passages by vomits, purges, or even by the most lenient clysters,  
but,



but, on the other hand, should rather promote the eruption by some gentle diaphoretic medicine, *viz.*

℞ Pulv. è chel. canc. comp. — contrayerb. comp. ana gr. xij. camphor. croci, sal. vol. c. c. ana gr. ij. aq. alex. simpl. ℥ ij. nucis moschat. syrup. papav. errat. ana ℥ij. m. f. haust. quintis vel sextis horis sumend. copiosè bibendo diluentia ad sudorem promovend.

℞ Aq. alexet. simp. rosar. dam. ana ℥iij. nucis moschat. ℥iss. margarit. præp. ℥j. sacchar. albissim. ℥iij. m. f. julep. perlat. de quò bibat cochl. iij. vel iv. haustum spatii intermediis, si languor urgeat.

If at this time, namely, the state or height of the disease, no eruptions should appear; we must be very diligent and watchful, in order to see by what other ways nature attempts to throw off the febrile matter, and assist her when she is too feeble and infirm; whether by sweat, loose and fetid stools, turbid urine, spitting, vomiting, hæmorrhage, abscess, or other critical discharges; taking care by all proper means to encourage these beneficial evacuations, unless they should prove excessive, and productive of ill symptoms. Hence (as Dr. Langrish \* observes) we are to follow the guidance of nature

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\* *Vid.* Theory and Practice of Physic.



wheresoever she appears to move right, and within bounds; and if her efforts are too weak to eject her enemy, or insufficient to relieve the symptoms, we are to assist her: but when she over-acts her part and endangers life, by violent motions, and excessive excretions, it is our duty to oppose her; and certainly all evacuations, which result from a colliquation of the animal fluids, or which depress the spirits, and diminish the strength, beyond a reasonable degree, are hurtful, and ought by all proper methods and medicines to be restrained.

But if, at this juncture, no crisis can be obtained either by nature or art, the case is very deplorable; for the sick will necessarily begin to sink under the too great weight of the distemper; the solids will be relaxed, the circulation grow languid, the quantity of spirits greatly decay, and, in a word, the functions of the whole animal œconomy will be perverted. Hence we may easily apprehend the reason of the difficulty of breathing, coma, tremors of the nerves, subfultus tendinum, the interruption and lowness of the pulse, and at length its total cessation, which is death.

Under these unhappy circumstances, the physician (from the imminent danger of his patient) has a very uncomfortable province; for now the curative indications are quite opposite to those already mentioned; and, instead of cooling nitrous medicines, he must have recourse to sharp, volatile, and stimulating

ting ones, such as blisters, the volatile salts and spirits, camphor. castor. croc. anglic. rad. serp. virg. rad. contrayerv. conf. cardiac. &c. in order to invigorate the circulation, and thereby endeavour to produce a crisis.

*Applicentur empl. vesicatoria ampla capiti derafo, nuchæ, brachiis, suris, &c. pro re nata.*

℞ *Empl. cephalic.—vesicator. ana p. æq. f. emplastra quibus involvantur pedes.*

℞ *Pulv. contrayerv. comp. gr. xv. croc. anglic. castor. russic. ana gr. iij. camphor. gr. ij. conf. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. contrayerv. pulverisat. gr. x. serpent. virg. gr. v. camphor. castor. croci, ana gr. iij. syr. caryoph. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Confect. cardiac. ℥j. camphor. gr. vi. castor. rad. serp. virg. ana gr. iij. syrup. è cort. aurant. q. s. ut fiat bolus quintis vel sextis horis sumend. superbibendo cochl. iv. julepi sequentis.*

℞ *Aq. alexeter. simpl. ℥iiij.—alex. spirituos.—castorei ana ℥iss. sp. lavend. comp. sp. volat. aromatic. ana ℥j. syrup. croci ℥vj. m. f. julep.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. alex. simpl. ℥ij. alexeter. spirituos. ℥ij. confect. cardiac. gr. xxv. sal. vol. corn. cerv. gr. v. camphor. gr. iij. syrup. simpl. ℥ij. m. f. haustus.*



Or,

℞ *Aq. alex. simp.* ℥iss. *nucis moschat.* ℥ij. *pulv. contrayerv. comp.* ℥j. *camph. croci, castorei, salis c. c. vol. ana* gr. iij *sp. lavendul. c. gutt.* xx. *syr. è cort. aurant.* ℥ij. *m. f. haust. quintis vel. sextis horis sumend.*

℞ *Rad. serpent. virg. crassè pulverisat.* ℥ss. *coq. in aquæ ℥ss ad ℥ss. addendo sub finem coctionis coccinell.* ℥j. *colaturæ adde aq. alex. spirituos. cum aceto* ℥ij. *m. f. tinct. cujus cap. cochl.* ij. *vel. iij. bolorum vel haustum spatii intermediis.*

These medicines should be washed down with frequent large draughts of wine-whey and other comfortable diluting drinks made warm : upon this occasion likewise, if the patient is comatose, or the head affected with pain, delirium, &c. and more especially if costive, strong, stimulating clysters should be administered, such as follow :

℞ *Decoct. commun. pro. clystere* ℥x. *tinct. sacræ, ol. lini. vel olivar. ana* ℥ij. *sal. cathart. glaub.* ℥ss. *m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. commun.* ℥x. *vini antimonial. syrup. è spina cerv. ana* ℥ij. *sal. gemm.* ℥ss. *m. f. enema.*

℞ *Decoct. commun.* ℥x. *in quibus coq. colocynth. in nodulo ligat.* ℥iij. *et dein adde vini antimonial. syr. è spin. cerv. ana* ℥ij. *m. f. enema.*

It



It is now time to conclude this chapter, with taking some short notice of the rules to be observed after the crisis is compleated, and the Fever gone off.

The first thing therefore to be done, is to exhibit a gentle stomachic purge or two, lest any of the morbid matter should remain in the blood, and be liable to assimilate the humours again, and thereby generate obstructions: this being obtained, our next great care is to recover the tone of the viscera which may be weakened either from obstructions which happened in them during the violence of the Fever, or from the crisis falling upon them at the latter end. For this intention the Bath, Tunbridge, Spaw, Pyrmont, Selter, or other chalybeat waters with bitters, are generally prescribed, or some of the following forms,

*R Infus. amar. simpl. ℥iss. vin. chalybeat. ℥ss. extract. cort. peruv. mollis ℥j. vel loco extracti, tinct. cort. peruv. simpl. ℥ij. elix. vitriol. acid. gtt. xx. m. f. haust. duabus horis ante prandium & hora sexta post meridiem sumend. quotidie.*

Or,

*R Cort. peruv. crassè pulv. ℥i. coq. in aq. font. ℔ij. ad ℔j. et cola.*

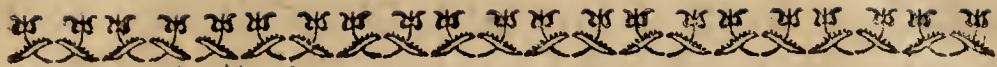
*R Decoct. præscript. ℥iss. tinct. styptic. ℥ss. m. f. haust. bis in die sumend. ut supra.*

Or thirty drops of the acid elixir of vitriol, may be taken twice a day in a large draught of Selter, Spaw, Pyrmont, or any other chaly-

beat water. These waters may sometimes be drank alone, and sometimes mixed with a proper quantity of good old red port.

In regard to food, it ought to be light, and easy of digestion, and should be taken but in small quantities at a time, such as chicken, turkey, rabbit, lamb, mutton, and veal, or chicken and veal broths, milk, eggs, sago, jellies, and such like, till the concoctive faculties are enabled to digest or assimilate with their wonted force and vigour: to which end, moderate exercise in a clear air, either in a coach or on horseback, should be used for some time, the last of which, if the patient is able to bear it, is most eligible; because, by the many repeated succussions, which must necessarily happen, both the solids and fluids of the whole body will be greatly affected, and consequently, the obstructed perspiration will be restored; and by the secretion of particles purely excrementitious, and the better mixture of those which are homogeneous, the animal functions will be regularly performed, by giving a greater tension to, or recovering the tone of the parts; whence the strength will naturally return much sooner, than it otherwise possibly could.





## C H A P. III.

## Of an Intermitting Fever.

**A**S Agues or Intermittents have already, in the chapter of Fevers in general, been sufficiently defined, and distinguished, together with their proper divisions and subdivisions, I shall here only point out their general causes and diagnostic symptoms, and then proceed to the method of cure.

The common or external procatactic causes of Intermitting Fevers, therefore, are whatever have a tendency to unbend the spring of the fibres, to create a viscid blood and lymph, to retard the circulation through the capillary, sanguine, and lymphatic arteries, and thereby bring on an obstruction in the secretory and excretory ducts. Hence with us, of this island in particular, an impeded perspiration arising from the great intemperature of the air, and the irregularity of our seasons, so suddenly changing from one extreme to another; and, as it were, as Sir Richard Manningham observes, instantly passing through the different mediums of hot and cold, wet and dry, together with the many irregularities in our meat and drink, sleeping and watching, and the rest of the Non-naturals, are for  
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the most part the cause of this disease ; but more especially a moist, foggy atmosphere exhaling from a swampy moorish soil, or a continuance of cold, rainy, thick weather. For this reason it is, that Intermittents, or Agues, are so rife in moist, damp places near the sea-side, or in low, marshy grounds, as in some parts of Suffex, the fens of Cambridgeshire, or in the hundreds of Effex, &c. Hence it is likewise, that in these low, fen-ny countries Agues are endemic, and in certain cold wet seasons epidemic. §

An Intermitting Fever (whether a Quotidian, Tertian, Quartan, or any other, if it is of the regular kind) begins with a coldness, paleness, and lividity of the fingers, nails, lips, &c. attended with a stretching, yawning, shivering, and a shaking, which is sometimes so violent as to shake the whole body. The flesh is cold ; the countenance pale ; sick fits and vomiting arise, with a general lassitude and uneasiness all over the body, with pains in the head, back, or limbs, &c. In the beginning of the fit, the pulse is low and oppressed, and the urine is clear without a sediment : in the middle of the Fever, comes on a troublesome heat and thirst, with many other symptoms, the pulse grows quick and strong, and the urine red-

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§ Vid. Huxham on Fevers.



dish: towards the decline of the fit, the pulse becomes stronger, the urine settles, and for the most part deposits a lateritious sediment, the sick sweats plentifully, and in consequence of these temporary crises, if I may so call them, all the symptoms abate, and at last an apyrexia or intermission succeeds; and then the appetite returns, and the patient, for the present, is no longer in a Fever, or, in other words, he is said to be well, till the return of the next paroxysm: upon the whole therefore it appears, that Agues are no more than repeated Fevers,

The ingenious Dr. Huxham observes, that a regular Tertian is a medium between an Inflammatory and a Slow Nervous Fever; and though the far greater number, especially in the autumnal season, are disposed to sink into low irregular Remittents, or Slow Nervous Fevers, yet if the lentor and obstructions are great, the fibres strong and tense, the Fever will run very high in the hot fit, and by wrong management is readily changed into an acute Continual. For indeed, says he, it is very observable, that some epidemic Agues, in some constitutions, at first put on the appearance of ardent Fevers, and then break into Quotidians, or Tertians; and it is not uncommon for a Quotidian, or Tertian, to be changed by a very hot regimen at the beginning, as volatile spirits, brandy, pepper, snakeroot, or a too hasty use of the bark, &c. (which are  
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too often quacked upon the poor patient) into an Inflammatory Fever, with Frensy, Pleurisy, or Peripneumony. So that the constitution of the solids and fluids, in some kinds of Agues, seems not greatly different from that of Inflammatory Fevers. From this account therefore, it appears, that the cure of Intermittents must necessarily differ in regard to the difference of the Fever, age, constitution, season of the year, &c. If the patient then is young, or middle-aged, of a strong robust constitution, more especially if it is a vernal Intermittent, is of a plethoric habit of body, and the Fever-fit runs high, with violent pains in the head, or any part of the body, is delirious, &c. we must have recourse to a cool regimen, proper dilution, bleeding, gentle purging and vomiting, and even suffer the patient to undergo three, four, or more fits, before you attempt the cure by the bark in any form whatsoever; for if it is a regular vernal Intermittent, it may have very salutary effects, by breaking the lentor and morbid cohesions of the blood. For it appears from \* experiments, that the blood in Quotidians, is more dense and tenacious than in Tertians, in Tertians than in Quartans; so that in Quotidians, CÆTERIS PARIBUS, it comes nearest an In-

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\* See Langrish's modern theory and practice of physic.



inflammatory state : and it is commonly observed, that if the Fever, from a regular Tertian, runs into a Semi-tertian, or Quotidian, or greatly anticipates the time of the regular paroxysm, a Remittent, or Continual Fever is forthwith the consequence. And here it may not be amiss, for the sake of the young practitioner, to observe, that from the latter end of January, or beginning of February to August, Agues or Intermittents are said to be vernal ; and from August to January or beginning of February autumnal. For though some come sooner or later betwixt these two seasons, yet, because they are not so frequent, they may be reduced to the two former, viz. to those that are nearest ; and this distinction of Agues is so necessary, that unless we observe it well, says the admirable Dr. Sydenham, we can neither make our prognostic aright, how long they will last, nor keep the patient's body to a due regimen, with respect to the different nature both of the seasons and Agues. Vernal Agues are for the most part either Quotidians or Tertians, and come either sooner or later, according to the various disposition of the season, and with good management are easily cured, and as before observed, generally prove very beneficial ; whereas autumnal Agues are generally either Tertians or Quartans ; and in epidemic seasons, more especially Quartans. If they happen to persons advanced in years, and of

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an ill habit of body, they are very obstinate, and oftentimes dangerous, and continue two or three months, and sometimes till the beginning of the next spring. A Quartan sometimes varies its type, and degenerates into a Slow Nervous Fever as before observed, or else terminates in a dropfy, jaundice, or universal obstructions of the viscera of the abdomen, or some nervous disorder.

As to the cure of vernal Intermittents, if the pulse is very full and quick, with sharp violent pains in the head or any other part of the body; and if by the manner of living, or from an undue use of the Non-naturals, so called, there is reason to suspect a plethoric habit, bleeding is absolutely necessary in order to abate the redundancy of blood in the larger vessels, and thereby prevent inflammations fixing upon any of the viscera, and promote a crisis. After losing ten or twelve ounces of blood, an emetic of pulv. ipecac. half a drachm in a draught, or an ounce and half or two ounces of the vin. ipecacoanhæ given three or four hours before the expected fit, with the following paregoric, after the operation, is necessary, especially if it can be given before the coming of the fit.

℞ Aq. alex. simpl. ℥i. cinnam. simp. nucis mosch. ana ℥ij. syr. è mecon. ℥ss. m. f. haust. finita operatione emetici sumend. ante accessionem paroxysmi.

After



After this, it may be proper to exhibit some lenient purge, as two ounces of tinct. rhabarb. vinos. or the following potion.

℞ *Infus. senæ* ℥ij. *sal cathart. glaub.* ℥iij. *tinct. rhabarb. spirituos. syr. rosar. solutiv. ana* ℥ss. *m. f. potio mane sumenda cum regimine & pro re nata repetend.*

Or if the form of pills are more agreeable to the patient,

℞ *Pil. rufi* ℥ss. *nitri* ℥i. *elix. aloës q. s. f. pil. vi. cap. iij. hora sommi, reliquas mane sequent.*

If, after this method, the paroxysms should yet continue in their full vigour, I would still suspend the use of the bark, at least for some days, and in its room rather give the following, or some such like medicines.

℞ *Sal. absinth. ℥i. nitri purificat. ℥ss. succ. limon. aq. alex. simpl. cinnam. simpl. ana* ℥ss. *sp. lavend. comp. syr. croci ana* ℥i. *m. f. haustus quartis horis sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. ℥iij. cort. aurant. siccat. ℥i. aq. bullient. ℥x. postquam refrixerit cola.*

℞ *Colatur. hujus* ℥ij. *sal. absinth. gr. xxv. nitri purissim. gr. v. succ. limon. ℥ss. aq. nucis mosch. ℥ij. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥i. m. f. haust. quartis horis sumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Flor. chamæmel. ℥ss. coq. in aq. font. ℥i. ad ℥ss. colatur. adde sal. absinth. ℥i. aq. alex. sp.*

*ſp. cum aceto ℥ij. m. cap. cochl. iv. tertiis vel quartis horis.*

Or,

*Rx Flor. cham. pulv. ℥ſs. calcis antimonii, ſal. abſinth. ana ℥ij. nuc. moſchat. torrefact. ℥i. ſyr. croci q. ſ. f. elect. cujus cap. q. n. m. quartâ quâq; horâ cum cochl. iiij. julepi ſequent.*

*Rx Aq. alex. ſimp. ℥vi. aq. alex. ſp. cum aceto ℥iſs. ſyr. caryoph. ℥ſs. m.*

If notwithstanding the uſe of the above medicaments for ſome days, the fits ſtill continue, or increaſe, and in conſequence thereof the patient becomes more weak, and infirm, it will be highly proper to adminiſter the bark in ſome of the following forms, provided the intermiſſion is regular, and laſts ſome hours, with an even, ſteady pulse, and a thick lateritious Hypoſtaſis in the urine, taking eſpecial care at the ſame time, not to miſtake a ſlight Remiſſion of the Fever for a few hours only, without an abatement of the bad ſymptoms, for a regular Intermiſſion.

*Rx Decoct. cort. peruv. ℥iſs. ſucc. limon. ℥ſs. extract. cort. peruv. mollis ℥ſs. ſal. abſinth. ℥j. aq. nuc. moſch. ſyr. è cort. aurant. ana ℥j. m. f. hauſt. tertiâ vel quartâ quâq; horâ ſumend. extra paroxyſmum.*

Or,

*Rx Cort. peruv. pulv. ℥j. aq. alex. ſimp. ℥iſs. cinnam. ſimp. nuc. moſch. ſyr. è ſucco limon. ana ℥ij. m. f. hauſt. ut ſupra ſumend. durante apyrexia, vel intermiſſione febris, addendo*



*dendo singulis haustibus, si invaserit diarrhæa, pulv. è bolo comp. cum opio gr. v. vel tinct. thebaic. gutt. iij. vel. iiij.*

Or,

℞ Cort. peruv. pulv. ℥ss. aq. alex. simpl. ℥vj. nuc. mosch. ℥iss. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥ss. f. mixtura de quâ cap. cochl. iiij. vel quartam partem tertiis vel quartis horis.

Or,

℞ Extract. cort. peruv. mollis ℥ij. aq. cinnam. simpl.—puræ ana ℥ij. tinct. cort. peruv. simp. ℥ij. syr. croci ℥vj. m. cap. cochl. iij. vel iiij. ampl. ut supra absente calore febrili.

If the patient, which frequently happens, from the use of the above prescriptions, should be costive, two drachms of tinct. rhabarb. vinos. or five, six, or seven grains of the powder, may be added to the above draughts, or a proportionable increase of either the tincture or powder may occasionally be added to either of the mixtures; or if the Fever is of a bilious kind, attended with great heat, eight or ten grains of nitre may be added to each dose of the cortex.

Or,

℞ Pulv. cort. peruv, ℥i. rhabarb. pulv. serpent. virg. ana ℥ij. m. f. pulv. in doses xij. dividend. quarum sumat unam quartâ quâq; horâ absente febre cum haustulo vin. aq. commist. This powder may likewise be made into an electuary with any proper syrup, and the quantity of a large nutmeg, or small

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walnut, to be taken every three or four hours ; or rather the following which is more elegant and agreeable.

℞ *Extract. cort. peruv.* ℥j. *extr. liquiritiæ* ℥ss. *mucilag. sem. cydonior.* q. s. *ut fiat elect.* It may be given in the form of a bolus, or electuary, in the dose of a drachm or more, washing it down with a small draught of wine and water, or any other proper liquor ; or made into a draught with any proper vehicle.

Or,

℞ *Extr. cort. peruv. duri* ℥j. *syr. è cort. aurant.* q. s. f. *bol. tertiâ quâque horâ sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv.* ℥ss. *ol. n. m. gutt. i.* *syr. caryoph.* q. s. f. *bol. alternis, tertiis, vel quartis horis sumend.*

℞ *Extract. cort. peruv. mollis* ℥iij. — *cort. peruv. duri* q. s. *ut fiant pil. mediocres quarum cap. iv. v. vel vi. tertiis horis.*

℞ *Cort. peruv. crassè pulv.* ℥iiss. *coq. in aq. ℥iij. ad ℥xiv. colaturæ turbidæ adde aq. flor. chamæmel. comp. (in pharm. domest. nov.)* ℥ij. *m. f. apozema cujus sumat cyathum ut supra.*

Or,

℞ *Cort. peruv. crassè pulv.* ℥iijss. *cort. aurant. sicc.* ana ℥ij. *coccinell. croci* ana ℥j. *vini alb. ℥iij ss. digere per mensem & cola. colaturæ sumat* ℥ij. *ter quaterve in die extra paroxysmum.*

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In chlorotic cases, or obstructed Catamenia, antimonial, chalybeate, or other deobstruent medicines should be added to the bark, as,

*Rx Pulv. cort. peruv. ℥j. pulv. è myrrhâ comp. ℥ij. cinnab. antimon. lævigat. rubig. ferri præp. ana ℥j. syrup. croci q. s. f. elect. ut supra sumend. superbibendo coch. iiij. julep. seq. vel infus. fol. puleg. ten. haustulum.*

*Rx Aq. alex. simpl. puleg. simp. ana ℥iiij. puleg. spirituos.— castor. ana ℥j. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥ss. m. f. julep.*

Or,

*Rx Extract. cort. peruv. mollis ℥ss. aq. puleg. simp. ℥iss. puleg. spirituos. vin. chalybeat. ana ℥j. elix. myrrhæ comp. gutt. x. syr. croci ℥i. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.*

Or a tea-spoonful of tinct. flor. martial. may be given twice a day in a light infusion of penny-royal and chamomile flowers, with a small quantity of orange-peel, during the use of the bark. Or,

*Rx Infusi amar. simpl. ℥xij. vin. chalybeat. ℥iiij. m. f. infus. cujus cap. cyathum viz. ℥ij. bis in die cum gutt. xx. vel xxv. elix. myrrh. comp.*

In autumnal Agues bleeding is always, or for the most part, to be avoided, unless a plethora, inflammation in any particular part, violent pain in the head, or other notable symptom should indicate it; and in general stronger emetics, and those some-

times repeated, are to be substituted in its stead.

℞ *Pulv. rad. ipecac. ℥j. tartar. emetic. gr. iiij. aq. alex. simpl. ℥iss. syr. violar. ℥ss. m. f. haust. cum debito regimine sumend. et post aliquot dies repetend. si occasio postulaverit.*

Or,

℞ *Vin. ipecacoanhæ ℥iss. tartar. emetic. gr. iij. vel vini antimonial. ℥ss. m. f. haust. ut supra sumendus.*

After this, the following cathartic may be occasionally repeated.

℞ *Mercur. alkalizat. gr. xv. calomel. præp. gr. vi. camphor. gr. iiij. syr. è cort. aurant. q. s. f. bolus b. s. sumend.*

℞ *Infus. senæ ℥iss. tartar. solubilis ℥j. tinct. rhabarb. spirituos. syr. ros. sol. ana ℥ss. sp. volatil. aromatic. gtt. xxx. m. f. potio mane seq. sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. rufi ℥ss. calomel. præp. ℥ss. elix. aloës q. s. m. f. pil. n<sup>o</sup> vi. cap. iij. horâ decubitus, reliquas mane sequent.*

Sometimes, instead of the abovementioned purging and vomiting medicines, I have, with good success, made use of the following antimonial powder. \*

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\* Or the unwashed calx of antimony, either of which, (though much less elaborate and pompous, than the fever powder of baron Schwanberg, purchased by Dr. James, and by whose name it now goes) is at least equal to it.



℞ *Calcis antimonij* ʒj. *tartari emetici* gr. iiii. *m. f. pulvis antifebrilis in chartulas quatuor dividend. cap. unam singulis vel alternis noctibus pro re nata, bibendo inter vomend.*  
 ℞c. *jusculi avenac. tenuissim. q. s.*

If the head and nerves are affected, the solids relaxed, and the fluids gross and glutinous, from too slow a motion, then the application of blisters will be necessary.

In obstinate Quartan Agues, of long continuance, which threaten to degenerate into some chronic disease, as dropsy, jaundice, &c. the bark should be assisted with proper volatile, detergent, and ponderous medicines, such as camphor. rad. serpent. virg. cinnab. antimon. rubig. ferri, &c. in order to prevent their return: but when the patient has already a yellow cast of the countenance, a tense abdomen, and a very costive habit of body, Dr. Huxham very justly observes, we should never be too hasty in giving the bark, or chalybeates; for mercurials, saponaceous deobstruents with rhubarb, aloetics, regenerate or soluble tartar, should be premised; nay, says he, they may in some cases be very conveniently joined with the bark: for which intention the following prescriptions may be proper.

℞ *Rhabarb. gr. viij. calomel. præp. gr. v. camphor. gr. iij. sal. vol. c. c. gr. iij. sapon. castil. 3ss. syr. zingiber. q. s. f. bolus duabus noctibus successivis sumend.*

℞ *Infus. senæ 3ij. tartar. solubil. 3iss. tinct. senæ, syrup. è spinâ cerv. ana 3ss. tinct. jalap. 3ss. sp. volat. aromat. gutt. xxx. m. f. potio mane post secundum bolum sumenda eum regimine.*

Or, if pills are more acceptable, the patient may take those, just before mentioned, of pil. rufi. calomel. and elix. aloës.

Or,

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. 3i. sapon. castil. 3iij. tartar. solubil. cinnab. antimon. ana 3ij. rad. serp. virg. camphor. rhabarb. ana 3i. calomel. 3ss. syrup. zingiber. q. s. f. electarium cujus cap. quantitatem n. m. major. quartis vel sextis horis vel bol. aut pil. seq. superbibendo haustulum apozematis sequentis.*

℞ *Extract. cort. peruv. mollis 3iij. sapon. hispan. 3iss. cinnab. antimon. 3i. camphor. aloës socotorin. rad. serp. virg. ana 3ss. elix. aloës m. f. pilul. mediocr. quarum cap. vi. quartis horis superbib. 3ij. apoz. seq.*

Or,

℞ *Extr. peruv. mollis 3i. cinnab. antimon. gr. vi. aloës, camphor. ana gr. iij. calomel. gr. ij. syr. croci f. bolus, ut supra sumend.*



℞ *Cort. eleutheriæ cont.* ℥iss. *fl. chamæmel.*  
 ℥fs. *coq. in aquæ ℥iij. ad ℥i. ℥xiv. colaturæ*  
*adde sal absinth. ℥ij. aq. fl. cham. comp. ℥ij.*  
*m. f. apozem.*

Or,

℞ *Extract. peruvian. mollis gr. xxv. rha-*  
*barb. gr. v. camphor. croci ana gr. ij. aq.*  
*alex. simpl. ℥i. menth. pip. simpl. ℥fs. tinct.*  
*serpentariæ ℥iss. vini chalybeat. syr. simpl. ana*  
*℥i. m. f. haustus quartis vel sextis horis su-*  
*mendus.*

Having in the following pages been very particular, in directing this most inestimable and celebrated drug in a great variety of forms, in order to suit the several emergencies and various palates of different persons, I think I cannot better conclude this chapter, than in observing, that, during the use of these medicines, it is absolutely necessary to abstain from all watery, acid, insipid, or unripe fruits, as melons, cucumbers, lettuce, &c. and all manner of fruit that is hard of digestion, as salted meats, as likewise from all aliments that are of a slimy, tough, glutinous nature, as mushrooms, cheese, fish, unfermented farinaceous substances of all kinds, stagnant heavy water, foul beer, and the like ; and instead thereof a soft nourishing diet of easy digestion, such as is recommended towards the end of the preceding chapter : observing at the same time, during the intervals of the fits, to use constant and

proper exercise, more particularly riding on horseback, if the patient is able to bear it. The daily use of the flesh-brush, together with frequent cold bathing, where age, or no inward weakness, forbids it, is exceeding proper, especially in the summer season, in order to recover the lost tone of the fibres, and to comminute the viscid juices, and prevent catching cold. A removal likewise from a cold air into a warm one, or from a damp, moist place, into one that is dry, may be of great advantage; for a good air, alone, does frequently perform what was, in vain, expected from physic.

Thus it appears, as Dr. Langrish very ingeniously observes, of what singular advantage an exact observance of the Non-naturals is towards the cure of this distemper; and I dare pronounce, says he, that more people fail in their cure, and more Fevers return after they have been put off by the bark, &c. for want of due care in these things, than from any other means whatsoever.





## C H A P. II.

### Of a Hæctic Fever.

**A** Hæctic Fever has already, in the chapter of Fevers in general, been defined to be, for the most part, an habitual Continual Fever, generally terminating in a consumption, with a more than ordinary heat after a full meal, with a quick, low, and weak pulse, and a constant degree of heat, more or less, throughout its whole course. In the beginning, it is somewhat hard to be known, but easily cured ; but when confirmed, the contrary. It is either Original, or Symptomatic, though for the most part Symptomatic ; and happens in consequence of an abscess in some of the viscera, as of the lungs, liver, kidneys, uterus, mesentery, diaphragm, stomach, &c. It differs from a Tabid or Slow Fever, in this, inasmuch as the latter is attended with an universal consumption of the whole body, without suppurations or exulcerations ; whereas the Hæctic proceeds from such causes.

The antecedent causes of this disease must be whatever have a tendency or disposition to weaken the tone, vigour, and elasticity of  
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of the fibres ; to enlarge or suppress the natural or accustomed evacuations ; and to render the blood and lymph viscous and acrid. Hence the vicissitude of seasons, constant alterations of climate, change of diet, excessive venery, frequent debaucheries with strong spirituous liquors, &c. immoderate grief, intense study, constant living in a moist air, or upon viscous, glutinous, oleaginous food, wearing flannel next the skin, a soft, tender, delicate make, an hereditary disposition, crookedness, strait breasts, or any defluxion on the lungs, or any other of the viscera, distempers ill cured, and especially catching cold in these circumstances. Hence also Inflammatory and Intermitting Fevers, Small-pox, Measles, Peripneumony, Pleurisy, Asthma, Coughs, an Hæmoptoe, or spitting of blood, Hoarseness, King's-evil, Green-sickness, Cachexy, Scurvy, and many other distempers oftentimes terminate in a Hectic Fever, by leaving the fibres in a lax weak condition, and the fluids gross, viscous, and fizy ; in consequence of which, obstructions are generated in the viscera, and the following most usual symptoms, or diagnostic phenomena, will be produced ; viz.

First, a slight heat, scarce sensible to the person at first, which continues so for some time, but is perceptible some hours after eating, after which the patient returns to his wonted temper, and so continues till after another meal. With the heat the pulse is also changed, and becomes quicker, lower, weaker



weaker, and sometimes harder, during the intensification of heat, which likewise returns to its usual condition some time after eating, that is, low, quick, and soft. These changes of heat, and the pulse after eating, happen without any Cold, Horror, Shivering, Yawning, or other symptoms which precede most other Fevers; and are proper only to and inseparable from an Hectic. Moreover, there is a gradual wasting, extenuation, and debility of the whole body, the face is most commonly of a red florid colour, the urine of a colour like that of persons in health; but in the increase of the disease, it is oily, with a sort of fat swimming upon it like a cobweb, and the person at this time, from obstructions being fixed upon the viscera, is attended with a new Fever of the Inflammatory kind; and afterwards in the height of this disease, when tubercles, tumours, or swellings of the glands tend towards suppuration; when there is any collection of purulent matter, or any internal ulcers, &c. the Fever at this time commonly puts on the face of an Intermittent; and in the last stage, whether it proceeds from tumours in the upper or lower belly, there are some symptoms which equally attend it, viz. profuse, colliquative, nocturnal sweats, a diarrhœa, making large quantities of urine, swelled legs, &c. and last of all, the *FACIES HIPPOCRATICA*, which terminates in death.

Besides

Besides the symptoms already enumerated, there will be others that must necessarily vary according to the situation of the disease: thus, for instance, if the obstructions are in the lungs (as Pulmonary Consumptions are the most common) the chief pathognomonic signs will be a hoarseness, and cough, which at first is dry, but in the progress of the distemper moist, a difficulty of breathing, with a sense of weight, and, if the tubercles are only on one side of the lungs, the weight is perceived there, and the patient coughs more for lying on one side than the other, a slight obtuse pain and uneasiness in the breast, which is most perceivable in a full inspiration; frequent vomitings after coughing, especially upon eating, spitting of viscid, purulent, sanious matter \* towards the latter end, spitting of blood, a vomica pulmonum, &c.

But, when a Phthisis, or Consumption, arises from tumours and scirrhus swellings in the glands of the mesentery, or in any of the viscera of the lower belly, the symptoms will necessarily vary according to the different parts affected. Thus, if the intestinal glands are obstructed, griping pains, a

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\* The matter, which is expectorated, frequently, but not necessarily, sinks in water, and is sometimes sweet, and at other times very foetid, sanious, and offensive, according as it has lain a longer or shorter time out of the verge of circulation.



costive habit, and all the symptoms of a chlorosis, and cachexy, generally begin the complaint. If the renal glands are affected, the symptoms resemble those of the stone. And if the liver or spleen be the diseased parts, the phænomena are agreeable to those of the jaundice, hypochondriacal affections, &c. \*

From the above recited symptoms, therefore, it is plain, that the fibres are relaxed, the fluids thick and glutinous, and obstructions are fixed in some of the viscera; in consequence of which tubercles arise in the lungs, or tumours in the lower belly, which oftentimes end in imposthumes, abscesses, ulcers, &c.

The general indications therefore in the cure of this disease, are to contract and brace up the relaxed fibres, attenuate the fluids, and evacuate, at due intervals, the viscid phlegm, or other glutinous matter lodged in the glands.

For these reasons I shall consider this disease as consisting of three different stages; viz. approaching, begun, and confirmed: and, agreeably to this division, shall point out the method of cure proper to each.

In regard to the first stage, I would be understood to mean that disposition of the body, where the symptoms arise only from lax

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\* Vid. Langrish.

fibres, and excessive evacuations, without any obstructions being, actually, fixt in the viscera, either of the upper or lower belly.

In the second stage, I shall point out the best medicines and regimen, where the symptoms proceed from obstructions or tumours either in the cavity of the thorax, or in that of the abdomen : and,

In the last and most deplorable stage of this distemper, I shall endeavour to lay down the most probable means of relieving internal ulcers, both in the lungs, and in the viscera of the lower belly.

First then, though the original cause of the disease might be a relaxation of the vessels, and profuse excretions ; and, in consequence thereof, the chief intention in the beginning of this disorder would be to restore the natural vigour and elasticity to the vessels, and to amend and preserve the crasis of the blood and humours, whereby the several secretions and excretions may be performed in a regular and healthy manner ; yet, if a laborious cough, difficulty of breathing, pain in any particular part, or other considerable symptom should happen, bleeding, under these circumstances, is even now necessary, in order to make room for the free circulation of the blood, and thereby prevent any future obstructions that otherwise might happen in the progress of the distemper.

After



After bleeding, gentle vomits, and lenient purgatives will be very beneficial ; the first to discharge the crudities and impure humours of the stomach, the second in order to make some revulsion from the offended parts, or to ease them of a superfluous load of humours flowing to them, whereby they may be able to contract more readily, and recover their former natural dimensions with more ease.

To be more particular, therefore, if there are excessive excretions by sweat, urine, fluor albus, menses, diarrhœa, &c. it is necessary to cleanse the first passages by gentle purges by way of revulsion, before the exhibition of alterative and astringent medicines : but if the complaint is a diarrhœa, vomits of ipecacoanha are most useful by way of revulsion, and purges are then only necessary to carry off the excrementitious matter lodged in the bowels, and intestinal glands. But if the complaint be an immoderate flux of the menses (provided the patient be not too weak) it will be highly proper to bleed in the arm, and to purge, before the administration of styptic medicines.

The vomits proper upon this occasion are as follow.

℞ Rad. ipecacoanh. pulv. ʒss. aq. alexeter. simpl. ʒiss. sp. lavendul. comp. syr. caryoph. ana ʒi. m. f. haust.

Or,

Or,

℞ *Vini ipecacoanhæ* ℥x. *oxymell. scillitic.*  
*℥vi. m. f. haustus vesperi sumendus et pro*  
*re nata repetendus, bibendo inter vomend.*  
*infusi avenacei vel flor. chamæmel. q. s. ad*  
*vomitum proritandum.*

After vomiting, it will be necessary to administer some gentle purgative, as the following.

℞ *Infus. senæ* ℥ij. *mannæ, tinct. senæ*  
*ana* ℥ss. *sal. glaub. ℥ij. m. f. potio primo*  
*mane sumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Infus. senæ* ℥ij. *sal. glaub. ℥iij. tinct.*  
*senæ, syrup. de spin. cervin. ana* ℥ss. *sp. la-*  
*vend. c. ℥i. m. f. potio ut supra sumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Pilul. rufi* ℥ss. *f. pilulæ quinque horâ*  
*somni sumendæ.*

The night after each vomit and purge, it is advisable to give the patient the following or some such like paregoric draught.

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. ℥i. cinnamom. simp. nucis*  
*mosch. ana* ℥ij. *syrup. è meconio* ℥ss. *spirit.*  
*lavendul. c. ℥ss. m. f. haustus hora somni post*  
*operationem emetici, vel cathartici, sumendus.*

Proper evacuations therefore being now made by way of revulsion, according to the age and strength of the patient, the next  
 step



step to be taken, is to consider of such medicines and diet as will brace up the fibres, or contract the solids; and render the blood mild, soft, and balsamic. To which end, nothing seems more likely to answer the intention of bracing and contracting the fibres, and invigorating the solids, than gentle stomachics, more particularly the celebrated bark of Peru with elixir of vitriol, &c. Moderate exercise, especially by riding, a clear, pure, dry, and well ventilated air, a proper use of the flesh-brush, and the cold bath, in many cases, provided the patient stays in it but a short time at once, and a diet of easy digestion, together with a due regulation of the rest of the Non-naturals, will best answer our expectation of cure.

And here it may not be amiss to observe, that notwithstanding a clear, pure, dry, and well ventilated air is now recommended, as in general the most beneficial, such as the inhabitants of the open uplands, and wider extended plains enjoy; yet valetudinary and sickly persons, who are hot, dry, and emaciated, require a moister air, and the vales and flats are more beneficial to them, than the refined air of the most celebrated downs: from whence it appears manifest, (as in food, and most other things) that no air has an absolute, but only a relative, goodness, in respect to the persons, or particular individuals, that breathe it; on which account the air, that is agreeable and salutary to one, may be destructive to another.

As to the second intention of rendering the blood mild, soft, and balsamic, medicines compounded of balsam. gileadens. copaib. to-lutan. gum. arabic. tragacanth. ichthyocoll. rad. althææ, consolid. major. eryngii, and the like, are well adapted to the purpose; whilst the dietetic part should consist of sago, vermicelli, new-laid eggs, viper, or other broths, soups, boiled tripe, calve's-feet, jellies, milk diets, all sorts of white meat, and various sorts of sea-fish, as oysters, cray-fish, flounders, plaice, soals, whittings, &c. all which are foods of easy digestion, and afford excellent good nourishment. And here great care should be taken to abstain from all high-seasoned meats, improved, (or rather debased and vitiated) with rich luxurious sauces, which are, in effect, little else than a kind of solid brandy, and, if taken often, as much hurt the appetite, deprave the humours, inflame the blood, as well as prejudice the digestive power of the stomach.

The drinks, proper in this case, are Bath, Bristol, or spring water, with about a fourth part of red Port wine, or a third of French claret, or good old stomachic cyder. Spaw, Pyrmont, or other chalybeat mineral waters, in some cases, are likewise very serviceable, and tend very much towards the cure of this disease, where there is no great fulness of the pulse, spitting of blood, or danger of an inflammation, or where the swellings are crude, and of a cold nature; because they attenuate the blood, resolve the viscous mat-  
ter



ter sticking in the glands, and dislodge the obstructions, by dilating the vessels, and adding to the momentum of the blood, without increasing its heat to any considerable degree. But if the habit is too weak to bear the force of these waters, then mead and water mixed, or an infusion of ground-ivy, coltsfoot, or maidenhair and liquorice sweetened with a small quantity of clarified honey, or whey, butter-milk, &c. are most convenient, the latter of which is most excellent. The white of a new-laid egg mixed with barley-water, or beaten up with a little fine sugar and a quarter of a pint of milk and the like quantity of spring water, may likewise, as it affords great nourishment, be given once, twice, or oftener in a day, warm.

Due evacuations being now premised, and sufficient directions given in regard to regimen, the proper use of the Non-naturals, and the particular constitution of the patient, in the first stage of this distemper; I shall now set down some particular forms of medicine, which true theory and experience convince us to be most reasonable and useful.

*R Pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. ʒss. cap. omni mane cum ʒss. lactis asinini.*

*R Cort. peruv. crassè pulv. ʒi. coq. in aq. font. ʒijss. ad ʒi. sub finem coctionis addendo passular. solis exacinat. rad. eryng. condit.*

ana ℥ss. fol. tussilag. capill. ven. ana ℥j. cola.

℞ Decoct. præscript. ℥ijss. aq. alex. sp. cum aceto ℥iij. syr. balsamic. ℥ij. nitri purificat. ℥i. m. f. haust. ter in die sumend. viz. h. s. mane hor. undecima et horâ quintâ post meridiem quotidie.

Or,

℞ Cort. peruv. pulv. ℥iss. coque in aquæ ℔iij. ad ℔i. sub finem addendo passul. solis exacinat. ℥ss. glycyrrhiz. ℥j.

℞ Decocti hujus ℥ij. aq. nucis moschat. syr. pectoral. ana ℥ij. nitri purissimi gr. xv. m. f. haust. ter in die sumend. quotidie.

℞ Elix. vitriol. acid. ℥i. capiat gutt. xxv. vel xxx. ex haustulo aq. font. horis duabus ante et post prandium quotidie.

Or,

℞ Cort. peruv. ℥i. coq. in aquæ ℔ij. ad ℥xij. addendo sub finem fol. tussilag. glycyrrhiz. ana ℥i. stent coopert. donec refrixerint. Colaturæ adde nitri purissimi ℥ij. aq. nuc. mosch. ℥ii. syr. pect. ℥i. m. f. apozema cujus cap. cyathum viz. ℥ij. ter quaterve in die.

Capiat etiam elix. vitriol. bis in die ex aqua ut supra.

Or,

℞ Cons. rosar. ℥i. pulv. è ragacanth. comp. ℥ij. chel. cancr. præp. sulphur. præcipitat. ana ℥i. terræ japon. ℥ij. syr. pectoral.

q.



*q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat q. n. m. major. bis  
vel ter in die superbibend. aq. hordeat. ten. et  
lactis vaccin. ana ℥iv. saccharo edulcorat. vel  
aq. calcis minus comp. ℥iv. cum parte æquali  
lact. vaccin.*

I now proceed to the second stage of this disease, where the symptoms arise from obstructions or tumours, either in the cavity of the thorax, or in that of the abdomen ; and accordingly shall point the proper method of cure for that season.

And here again, if, in this state of the distemper, the febrile heat is any thing considerable, the patient plethoric, or the disorder attended with a difficulty of breathing, pain in the side, breast, or any other particular part, or the signs of an approaching inflammation, or any other notable symptom, bleeding under these or the like circumstances is not only convenient, but oftentimes absolutely necessary to be repeated ; because bleeding in the beginning of obstructions fixed in any of the viscera, that are attended with darting, throbbing pains, and an inflammatory state, will necessarily make a revulsion from the obstructed part, abate the distension of the vessels, and prevent any immediate danger of their rupture ; and consequently lessen the danger of the inflamed tubercles in the lungs, or swellings in the glands of the lower belly from aposthumations, abscesses, exulcerations, &c. so

that, upon the whole, as suppuration is the consequence chiefly to be dreaded and prevented, the first and general indication is to hinder the tumefied glands from aposthumating. Therefore Hectic Fevers, when they arise from inflamed viscera, are to be treated as common Inflammatory Fevers, till the heat, full pulse, darting, throbbing pains, and all the symptoms of an inflammation are abated. For which purpose likewise, after bleeding, the followiug medicines may be prescribed, especially in the beginning of a Pulmonary Consumption, before tubercles are formed in the lungs.

℞ *Sal. absinth.* ℥j. *succ. limon.* ℥ss. *peractâ fermentatione adde sperm. ceti solut.* ℥ss. *aq. alex. simpl.* ℥iss. *n. m.* ℥ij. *elix. vitriol. acid. gutt.* xv. *syr. balsam.* ℥i. *m. f. haust. sextâ quâq; horâ sumend.*

℞ *Sperm. ceti sol.* ℥ij. *nitri purificat. sal. diuretic. ana* ℥i. *aq. alex. simp.* ℥viiij. *nuc. mosch.* ℥iss. *syrup. balsam. syr è mecon. ana* ℥ss. *m. cap. cochl.* ij. *urgente tussi.*

If a violent cough, hoarseness, &c. should afflict the patient, some of the following emollient oily medicines may be prescribed, with appropriated decoctions or infusions, in order to lubricate and defend the nervous membrane which lines the bronchial pipes from the irritation of the air, and sheath the naked tender parts with a mucilaginous softness ;



softness; though at the same time, it must be confessed, they may be pernicious to the original obstructions, by their relaxing qualities, in enlarging and dilating the pores of the glands, too lax, and too much extended before; therefore they ought not to be continued longer than the exigencies abovementioned require.

℞ *Cons. cynosbat. ℥iij. sperm. ceti ℥i. syr. pectoral. olei lini ana ℥ij. sp. lavend. c. ℥i. m. f. linctus, cujus cap. cochl. i. urgente tussi.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygdal. syr. pectoral. ana ℥iiij. aq. semin. cardamom. ℥ss. f. mixt. cap. cochl. i. frequenter, præcipue quando urget tussis.*

Or,

℞ *Cons. rosar. ℥ij. sp. ceti ℥ijss. ol. amygdal. ℥ss. syr. pect. q. s. m. f. elect. cap. quant. n. m. major. ter quartèrve in die, aut quando urget tussis.*

Or,

℞ *Cons. rosar. balsam. locatell. ana ℥vi. sperm. ceti ℥iij. ol. amygdal. ℥ss. sacch. cand. ℥ij. m. f. elect. cap. ut supra superbibend. haust. apozematis vel infusi sequent. tepidè.*

℞ *Herb. capill. ven. mfs. passul. solis exacinat. ℥ss. hordei perlat. ad mollitiem cocti ℥ss. rad. liquirit. ℥ss. aq. bullient. q. s. infunde per horæ quadrantem.*

℞ *Infusi pect. præscript. ℥xiv. aq. nuc. mosch. syr. pectoral. ana ℥i. nitri purificat. ℥iss. m. f. apozema.*

Note, a small barley-water may be substituted in the room of the above pectoral infusion.

℞ *Passul. solis sine acinis ℥i. sem. lini ℥ss. rad. liquirit. incis. ℥ij. furfuris mfs. infund. per horæ quadrantem in aquæ bullientis ℔ij, semel vel bis movendo. Coletur infusum pro usu.*

Or,

℞ *Spermat. ceti ℥ij. solve cum ov. vitell. f. q. addendo aq. alex. simp. ℥iv. cinnam. simp. ℥ij. n. mosch. syr. pect. ana ℥i. f. mistura, cujus cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. subindè urgente tussi,*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti solut. ℥iss. ol. amygdal. ℥ij, syr. pectoral. ℥i. aq. alex. simp. ℥iv. cinnam. simp. nuc. mosch. ana ℥ss. sp. volat. aromatic. ℥i. f. mixt. cap. cochl. ij. subinde, præcipuè quando urget tussis.*

Opiates alone, or rather mixed with some of the above pectoral medicines, are sometimes necessary, to abate the violence of a dry, irritating, and tickling cough, by thickening the thin, sharp, acrid juices, which are squeezed out of some of the glands, and which are apt to stimulate the nervous mem-



membrane of the trachea into frequent contractions, and thereby prevent sleep, as well as endanger convulsions; but then they should be continued no longer than necessity requires, for fear of increasing the inflammation, and obstructions.

Blisters also may be useful, in order to attenuate the humours, and brace up the solids; for with these the cough for the most part either quite ceases, or greatly abates.

The next step now to be taken, is to find out such medicines as will dissolve and dilute the lentor, or attenuate and divide all viscid cohesions in the blood and lymph, and absorb all acrid saline particles, and discharge them out of the habit through some of the emunctories, before the body is too much extenuated, and give ease to the symptoms without inflaming or bursting the vessels. To which end nothing seems more rational in practice than gentle mercurial purgatives in small doses (together with suitable alteratives) according to the strength of the person, and the obstinacy of the obstructions; and, if they agree, we ought not to be deterred from the use of them, by reason of the patient's weakness. Because as they comminute and dissolve the fluids, and promote the secretions, they will make abundant amends for the injury they may seem to do by evacuating part of the lymph, and by reducing the strength.

℞ *Mercur. alcalizat. sperm. ceti ana gr. x. nitri purificat. calomel. optimè lævigat. ana gr. v. conf. cynosbat. syr. simpl. dilut. q. s. f. bolus.*

Or,

℞ *Gumm. ammoniac. gr. xv. nitri purissim. gr. vi. calomel. gr. iv. syr. peēt. q. s. m. f. bol. b. s. duabus noctibus successivis sumend.*

℞ *Infus. senæ, ℥iss. tartar. solubil. ℥i. tinct. senæ, syr. rosar. solut. ana ℥ss. m. f. potio mane sequent. post bolum sumenda.*

Or,

℞ *Pil. rufi, gum. ammoniac. ana gr. xv. nitri gr. x. calomel. gr. vi. elix. aloës. q. s. m. f. pilulæ vi. quarum cap. iij. horâ decubitûs, reliquas mane sequent.*

On the intermediate days, and after proper purging, a continued course of the following, or such like forms, will together with a due, constant, and exact observance of the dietetic and gymnastic parts of medicine, and the rest of the Non-naturals (as already noticed) greatly conduce towards a cure.

℞ *Passular. solis exācinat. ℥i. coq. in aq. ℔iiss. ad ℔ij. addendo sub finem coctionis rad. liquirit. incis. ℥iij. fol. capill. vener. heder. terrestr. tussilag. ana ℥i. stent simul coopert. donec refrixerint. In colatura solvatur gum. ammoniac.*



*moniac. ℥ss. f. apozem. cujus cap. ℥iv. sexta  
quaq; hora.*

Or,

*Rx Cons. è cortic. aurant. ℥i. sapon. castil.  
℥iij. gum. ammoniac. ℥ij. tartar. vitriolat.  
flor. sulphur. lotor. ana ℥i. fl. benzoin. ℥ij.  
rad. scillar. siccāt. spec. aromat. ana ℥j. syr.  
è cort. aurant. q. s. f. elect. cap. q. n. m. ma-  
jor. bis vel ter in die superbibend. haustul.  
decoct. pector. ten. vel apozematis sequentis  
tepefact.*

*Rx Aq. hordeat. ten. ℥xiiij. aq. nucis mos-  
chat. ℥ij. syr. pect. ℥i. nitri purificat. ℥iss.  
m. f. apozema.*

Or,

*Rx Gum. sagapen. sapon. castil. ana ℥ij. syr.  
simp. q. s. m. f. pilulæ 48. quarum ca-  
piat iv. ter in die quotidie, superbibendo  
℥iv. infusi rad. liquiritiæ ad modum theæ  
parati.*

Or,

*Rx Gum. ammoniac. sagapen. sapon. castil. ana  
℥i. rad. scillar. siccāt. et pulv. gr. xii.  
rad. ari recent. pulv. spec. aromat. ana ℥i.  
bals. peruv. q. s. m. f. pilulæ quarum cap. iv.  
h. s. et mane primo quotidie superb. haustulum  
infusi tenuis fol. tussilag. ad modum theæ pa-  
rati, et cum melle ad gratum saporem edul-  
corati.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Milleped. præp.* ℥ij. *gum. ammon. puriss.*  
 ℥ij. *flor. benzoin.* ℥i. *croci, bals. peruv. ana* ℥j.  
*balsam. sulph. terebintk. q. s. f. pil. mediocr.*  
*cap. iv. ter in die superb. haust. apozemat.*  
*præscript.*

Or,

℞ *Sapon. castil.* ℥ij. *gum. ammon. benzoin.*  
*ana* ℥i. *cinnab. antimon. lævigat.* ℥ij. *croci,*  
*scill. siccat. ana gr. xv. bals. sulphur. tereb.*  
*q. s. f. pil. mediocres, quarum cap. iv. omni*  
*nocte et mane cum apozemate ut supra.*

If the squills in any of the above prescriptions, should prove very offensive and nauseous, or the saffron too hot for the patient's constitution, they may be omitted.

When the violence of the symptoms is abated, and we are well assured that the morbid matter, which obstructs the pulmonary glands, is sufficiently attenuated, dissolved, and loosened, and some part of it is constantly expectorated by coughing, and that it only wants an additional force or impulse to discharge it, nothing can contribute more towards freeing the glands from tough, viscous matter lodging in them, than a gentle puke with an ounce and a half, or two ounces, of oxymel. scillitic. or the following.

℞



℞ *Vin. ipecac. oxym. scillitic. ana* ℥i. *sp. lavend. c.* ℥i. *m. f. haust. emetic.*

After which, or if the patient is not able to bear even so mild an emetic, the following mixture may be given for some short time in order to deterge the glands, which in regard of particular constitutions will sometimes act as an emetic, as well as an alterative and expectorant.

℞ *Aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥iv. oxym. scillitic. ℥ij. m. capiat cochl. ij. sextis horis.*

But if the disorder proceeds from obstructions in the liver, or any other of the viscera of the lower belly, after bleeding, proper evacuations, cooling, and diluting medicines, &c. (as already taken notice of) during any inflammation, or acute pains, we may be more free with active ponderous medicines, than in Pulmonary Consumptions; because the vessels, which constitute the glands of the lower belly, are larger and stronger than those which make up the pulmonary glands, and consequently are not so liable to burst, or be inflamed. If therefore it appears, upon strict examination, that the liver, spleen, or any other part of the lower belly is affected with pain, hardness, swelling, &c. it will be proper to apply a plaster of empl. ex ammoniac. cum mercurio, upon the region of the liver, or  
the

the part affected ; after which, some of the following medicines may be administered with success, according to the exigency of the case.

℞ *Sap. castil.* ℥ij. *tart. vitriolat.* ℥j. *rhab.* ℥ss. *f. pil.* xxx. *cap.* iv. *bis in die superb.* *cochl.* iv. *mixt. seq.*

℞ *Sal. absinth.* ℥iss. *succ. limon.* ℥ij. *aq. alex. simp.* ℥vi. *cinnam. spirituos.* ℥iss. *syr. e cort. aurant.* ℥ss. *m.*

Or,

℞ *Milleped. viv. no.* 100. *contusis affunde aq. alex. simp.* ℥ss. *exprimatur liquor forti expressione.*

℞ *Sal. absinth.* ℥j. *succ. limon.* ℥ss. *liquoris express. præscript.* ℥x. *aq. nuc. mosch.* ℥ij. *tinct. cardamom. gutt.* xxx. *sacch. alb.* ℥i. *m. f. haust. ter in die sumend.*

*Tinct. rhab. vel — senæ ℥ss. substitui potest loco aq. n. m. et tinct. cardam. pro re nata, si alvus astricta fuerit.*

Or,

℞ *Milleped. viv. ℥ss. contund. in mortario cum aq. petroselin.* ℥vi. *expressioni adde sapon. hispanic.* ℥i. *tinct. rhab. sp.* ℥i. *vin. crocei* ℥ss. *m. cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. ter in die.*

Or,

℞ *Cons. cort. aurant. sapon. castil. ana* ℥vi. *ebalyb. cum sulph. præp.* ℥ij. *rad. curcum.* ℥i. *croci*



*croci* ʒss. *syr. ejusdem q. s. f. elect. cap. q. n. m. ter in die superbib. haust. aq. Bathon. tepesact.*

Or,

℞ *Sapon. hispan. ʒss. gum. ammon. milleped. præp. scillæ recent. bals. sulph. terebinth. cinnab. antimonij ana ʒij. syr. croci q. s. f. elect. cujus cap. q. n. m. major. ter in die superb. haust. aq. Bathon. — Spadan. vel decoct. infrascript.*

Or,

℞ *Sapon. castil. ʒss. tartar. vitriolat. pulv. milleped. croci ana gr. v. calomel. præp. gr. iij. sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. gr. i. vel ij. bals. peruv. q. s. f. bol. bis in die sumend. superbibend. haust. decoct. sequent.*

℞ *Rad. curcum. — rubiæ tinctor. ana ʒss. coq. in aq. font. ʒiiss. ad ʒxiv. addend. ad finem coctionis cort. aurant. bacc. juniper. ana ʒij. stent simul coopert. donec refrixerint. Colaturæ adde aq. n. m. — raphan. c. ana ʒi. m.*

Or,

℞ *Sapon. castil. ʒij. gum. ammon. cinnab. antimon. optimè lævigat. ana ʒi. rhabarb. ʒss. syr. simp. q. s. f. pilul. 44. quarum cap. iv. h. s. et mane hora undecima quotidie superb. apozemat. præscript. (ex aq. hordeat. nitro, &c.) ʒiv.*

Or,

℞ Sapon. hispan. ℥iij. gum. ammon. ℥ij. calomel. præp. ℥i. antimon. cathartic. \* Domini Wilson ℥ss. balsam. peruv. q. s. f. pilulæ 80. cap. v. omni nocte et mane superbib. cochl. iv. mistur. seq.

℞ Sal. absinth. ℥ij. aq. cinnam. simp. ℥iij. menth. pip. simp. succ. limon. vin. millepedat. (pharmacopœiæ domesticæ novæ) ana ℥ij. tinct. cardamom. sp. nitri. dulc. ana ℥ij. syr. croci ℥vi. m.

But here it ought to be remembered, that the above medicaments alone, (though excellently well adapted to the cure of this disease) will not be sufficient without a strict regard to proper exercise, meats and drinks, a due regulation of the passions of the mind, and the rest of the Non-naturals, which have already been strongly recommended ; so that a constant and regular use of these must accompany or go hand in hand with the medicinal prescriptions : but, above all things, be sure to advise your patient to be cheerful and merry, as there is nothing that relaxes the spring of the solids, and confirms the disease more than grief and sadness. These means and medicines, therefore, being properly observed and continued, if taken in

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\* To be found either in Wilson's, or Lewis's chemistry.



time, before the constituent vessels of the obstructed glands are broken, or have quite lost their tone, or before the animal fluids are too much corrupted and depraved, will seldom fail of curing Hectic Fevers. But, as Langrish well observes, when the constitution both of the solids and fluids is vastly impaired, when aposthemations and abscesses are already formed, and sanious purulent matter is continually discharged from the mouths of the ruptured vessels, the abscesses or imposthumations must necessarily break, and the wounds will soon degenerate into putrid ulcers, from the acrimony of the humours ; and then the medicines above-mentioned will not avail, neither indeed have we much reason to expect that any others should. But since (as he observes) there have been some instances of success, even when things have come to this pass ; and since the delicate fibrillæ of the body are well known to send forth a proper cement, or a pituita, or mucus which serves to elongate their broken ends, and to unite them when there is a solution of continuity ; it behoves us to assist nature in this great undertaking, and to contribute as much as possible towards a coalition of the broken fibres. But here I must beg leave to observe, before the conclusion of this second stage of the distemper, that notwithstanding melting or colliquative sweats, and a flux or looseness, usually attend, or are the catastrophe of the third and last stage of a confirmed Consumption, in a most copious

manner ; yet it frequently happens, that a diarrhœa, though in a lower degree, and therefore not colliquative, oftentimes accompanies the two first stages, which, if not prevented, will necessarily sink and weaken the patient, impoverish his blood, and thereby consequently promote the ruin and dissolution of the whole fabrick : in order to subdue which symptom, the following medicines may be most fitly prescribed.

℞ *Rad. rhei parum tost. ℥i. vel ʒss. elect. è scordio ℥ij. syr. simpl. q. s. f. bolus mane sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. rhei pulv. ℥i. vel gr. xxv. nuc. moschat. pulv. ʒss. aq. alex. simpl. ʒiss. cinnam. simp. ʒss. sp. lavend. c. syr. croci ana ℥i. m. f. potio.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. ʒi. cinnam. simp. tinct. rhabarb. spirit. ana ʒss. rhabarb. pulv. ℥j. m. f. potio sumenda mane hora sexta vel septima et pro occasione repetenda.*

*Post singulas sedes assumatur haustus aq. Bathon. tepefact.*

℞ *Spec. è scordio sine opio ℥j. bol. gallic. gr. v. aq. cinnam. simp. menth. vulg. simpl. ana ʒvi. tinct. styptic. ʒss. syr. è mecon. ʒij. m. f. haust. h. s. post operationem cathartici sumend.*



℞ *Elect. è scordio* ℥iij. *aq. alex. simp. cinnam. simp. ana* ℥iijss. *tinct. styptic. Ziss. syrup. cydon. Zss. f. mixt. cap. cochl. iij. post singulas sedes liquidas.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥iij. — spirituos. ℥j. elect. è. scord. ℥ij. m. cap. cochl. ij. post singulas dejectiones.*

℞ *Decoct. alb. ℥xiiij. aq. cinnam. simp. ℥iij. sacch. albissim. q. s. m. cap. haustum ad libitum urgente siti, præcipue si perstiterit diarrhœa.*

Or let the patient's drink be rice-water, made as that of barley, or red wine boiled with spring-water : if the diarrhœa, or flux, continues, or grows more obstinate, let astringent clysters be injected and occasionally repeated.

I now proceed, in the last and most deplorable stage of this distemper, to lay down the most probable means of relieving internal ulcers, both in the lungs, and in the viscera of the lower belly, HOC OPUS, HIC LABOR EST.

From what has been said, therefore, and from the established laws of the animal œconomy, \* it obviously appears, that the cure of all internal ulcers consists in preventing too great an afflux of humours to the affec-

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\* Vid. Langrish.

ted part; in deterging and cleansing the mouths of the broken fibres; in keeping the part, as much as possible, in a state of rest; and in disposing all the humours, which arrive there, to be mild, smooth, and balsamic; and therefore, in this case, instead of violent exercise, or strong motions, some amusement or entertainment of the mind should constantly be invented: for the entertainment of the mind, keeping it agreeably diverted from reflecting on its misfortunes or miseries, is of great use; whereas anxiety and concern depress the spirits, and weaken the body.

And here again, even in this last stage of the distemper, in the very beginning of ulcers, provided the patient has a tolerable share of strength remaining, calomel, in somewhat smaller doses than before directed, may be given at night, or two successive nights, gently carrying it off the next morning with rhubarb, or some other lenient purgative, which may occasionally be repeated at proper intervals, in order to prevent the defluxion of humours, and to carry off sharp, acrid, saline, corrosive particles from the blood; always remembering to give a paretic every night after the cathartic: on the intermediate days, and after the necessary evacuations, the following, or the like medicinal and dietetic method may be pursued.



℞ Pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. balsam. gileadens. ver. ana ℥j. sal. absinth. gr. vi. conf. alkerm. q. s. f. bol. bis vel ter in die sumend. cum ℥iij. apozemat. sequent.

℞ Rad. chinæ, sarsæ, eryngij condit. ana ℥ss. rasur. corn. cerv. ℥j. coq. in aq. q. s. ad ℥xiv. colat. adde aq. nucis moschat. syr. balsam. ana ℥j. m. f. apozema.

℞ Infus. amar. simpl. ℥viiij. aq. cort. aurant. spirituos. ℥ij. m. cap. cochl. iv. horis duabus ante et post prandium quotidie.

Or,

℞ Balsam. sulphur. barbadens. ( vit. ov. sol.) ℥ij. aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥vi. nucis moschat. syr. balsam. ana ℥j. elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. 40. f. mistur. cap. cochl. ij. ter vel quater in die.

Or,

℞ Cons. cynosbat. ℥j. gum. benzoin. balsam. tolutan. pissel. barbadens. ana ℥j. syr. pect. q. s. f. elect. molle, cujus cap. q. n. m. major. ter vel sæpius in die superbib. haustul. decoct. infrascript.

Or,

℞ Cons. rosar. — cynosbat. bals. locatell. ana ℥ss. flor. sulphur. pissel. barbadens. ana ℥iss. syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect. molle cap. cochl. parvul. ter in die superbibend. decoct. sequent. haustulum.

℞ *Rad. chinæ, farsæparill. althææ, consolid. major. glycyrr. ana ℥ss. fol. cap. ven. tussilag. ana ℥j. coq. in aqu. font. ℔iv. ad ℔ij. f. colatura, qua etiam utatur per se vel cum æquali quantitate lact. vaccin. rec. pro potu ordinario.*

Or,

℞ *Balsam. gileadens. veri ℥j. sperm. ceti solut. ℥ij. tum admisce syr. balsam. ℥ij. syr. pect. ℥j. tandem affunde paulatim ac permisce aq. alex. sim. ℥xij. ut f. mixtura. sumatur cyathus quartâ quâque horâ.*

Or if a troublesome irritating cough invades the patient,

℞ *Aq. puræ ℥iv. ol. amygdal. syr. balsam. ana ℥ij. opobalsam. (vit. ov. sol.) ℥j. sp. corn. cerv. gutt. 40. m. cap. cochl. j. subinde præcipue quando urget tussis.*

Opiates are sometimes useful in ulcers of the lungs, in order to abate the cough, and to give so much rest to the ulcerated parts, as to allow time for the purulent matter to be well digested, and for the nutritious particles to fix themselves.

℞ *Syrup. papav. rhæad. ℥iv. syr. è mecon. ℥ij. bals. peruvian. ℥j. m. cap. cochl. j. urgente tussi.*

Or,



Or,

*Rc Ol. amygd. ℥ijss. albumin. ovor. aq. rosar. ana ℥ij. syr. balsamic. ℥i. sp. volat. aromat. gutt. xij. f. mistura in haustus quatuor dividend. quorum unum sextâ quâq; horâ deglutiat, addantur haustui hora somni sumend. tinct. thebaic. gutt. x.*

Every six hours, likewise, between each of these draughts, let the patient take three or four spoonfuls of the underwritten coral saline mixture.

Colliquative sweats, and a diarrhœa, generally attend the last stadium of the disease, whether it proceeds from tumours in the upper or lower belly ; for the relief of which symptoms, the following prescriptions may be necessary.

*R Sal. absinth. ℥j. succ. limon. ℥ss. aq. cinnam. simp. ℥i. syr. de mecon. ℥j. tinct. saturnin. gutt. xx. m. f. haust. primo mane et horâ somni sumend. et circa meridiem repetendus omissio syrupo de mecon. ejusq; loco adjunctâ syr. balsamic. ℥iss.*

*R Sperm. ceti solut. ℥ij. aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥vi. nucis mosch. syr. balsamic. ana ℥j. f. mistura, cujus cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. subindè urgente tussi.*

*R Flor. rosar. rubr. balaust. cort. granator. cinnamom. cont. cretæ. præp. ana ℥j. coquantur in aq. f. ℥ij. (sensim addendo lactis vaccini*  
E 4
℥ij.)

℥ij.) usque dum tota aqua absumatur. Bibat pro potu.

Or,

℞ Sperm. ceti, extract. lign. campechens. ana ℥ss. pulv. è chel. canc. c. ℥ij. syr. balsam. q. s. m. f. elect. cujus cap. q. n. m. ter in die superb. haustul. decoct. seq.

℞ Cort. quercus ℥j. cort. granat. ℥ss. cinnamom. ℥ij. contund. et coque in lact. et aqua ana ℥ij. ad colatur. ℥ij.

℞ Sp. ceti sol. ℥j. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. elix. paregor. (in pharm. domest. nov.) ℥iij. syr. balsam. ℥j. m. f. haust. hora somni sumend.

℞ Corall. rubr. præp. sal. absinth. ana ℥j. succ. limon. ℥iss. aq. alex. simp. ℥v. cinnam. spiritous. ℥j. sacch. albis. q. s. f. mixtura, cujus cap. cochl. iij. vel iv. sextâ quâque horâ.

If in consequence of the above paregoric draught, the expectoration should lessen, the breath become short, and the phlegm thick and glutinous ; a drachm or more of oxymel of squills may be added to it every night going to rest. If the patient likewise should be very hot, half a drachm of nitre may be added to the mixture.

Or,

℞ Extract. lign. campechens. ℥ss. aq. cinnam. simp. ℥vij. aq. cinnamom. sp. ℥j. tinct.



*tinēt. terr. japon. sacch. albissim. ana ℥ij. f. mixt. cui adde pro re natâ tinētur. thebaic. gutt. xxx. vel philon. londinens. ℥j. cap. cochl. j. ampl. post singulas sedes liquidas.*

*Rx Sp. ceti ℥ss. solve cum ovi vitel. quantitate exigua addendo pulv. bezoartic. vel pulv. è chel. canc. c. ℥j. aq. cinnam. simp. ℥iss. tinēt. styptic. syr. è mecon. ana ℥iij. sal. volat. succini, flor. benzoin. ana gr. vi. m. f. haust. omni nocte h. s. sumend. et omni mane horâ quartâ vel quintâ, substituendo syr. peēt. ℥iij. loco diacodij.*

*Bibantur lactis vaccin. recent. ℥iv. cum æquali quantitate aqu. oryzæ tepefactæ omni mane hora septima.*

Or instead of the diacodiate draught, five grains of the pil. saponac. or the like quantity of pil. è styrace may be taken every night going to rest.

The drinks, proper in this case, are the white decoction, decoctions of chalk, logwood, rice, &c. But if the flux grows more obstinate, then astringent clysters may be usefully given and repeated, such as the following.

*Rx Confect. amyli ℥iv. tinēt. styptic. ℥j. extract. thebaic. gr. iij. m. f. enema, statim post sedem injiciendum tepidè.*

Or,

Or,

℞ *Decoct. alb. ℥iv. theriac. androm. ℥iij. m. f. enema.*

Or,

℞ *Decoct. alb. vini. rubr. ana ℥iij. elect. è scordio ℥ss. vel pulv. è bolo cum opio ℥j. m. f. enema.*

The food proper in this state of the disease ought to be such as will obtund the acrimony of the fluids, and fill the blood with soft, smooth, nutritious, balsamic particles; such as boiled tripe, new laid eggs, or their whites, viper broth, the liquor pressed out of parsnips, or turnips when boiled, chocolate made with milk, snails boiled in milk, and milk, &c. these, as they afford a kind of natural balsam, greatly contribute to reunite the broken fibres, and to heal up the ulcers, by rendering the animal juices sweet, smooth, and consolidating.

Milk is universally confessed to be the best restorative, it being chyle, or a natural emulsion already prepared, consequently it is of easy digestion, and affords a soft and wholesome nourishment, and administers to the blood an agreeable juice easily assimilated, and convertible into its own nature, without producing heats or any other disturbances; and whenever it can be so contrived, it ought always to be drank warm as it comes from the body, before the spirituous Gas evaporates and flies off.

The



The milks generally prescribed, are women's breast-milk, asses milk, that of mares, goats, sheep, and cows, though asses and cows milk are more frequently made use of, the last of which is the thickest and coarsest of all; but as it is most common, and therefore more readily procured, and as that fault may in great measure be prevented by letting it stand some time, after which the cream may be taken off to any degree you please, and the remainder may be left as poor and thin as will equal the consistence of asses milk; or it may be attempered and diluted with spring water, or light decoctions made of barley or rice, to any proportion the physician thinks fit. If the milk should curdle in the stomach, the pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. as before directed, or any other of the testacea, lime-water, or about half a spoonful of rum or brandy should be given together with it.

Inter-scapular issues are often prescribed, under the pretext of making a gentle revulsion from the ulcerated part, and draining from the blood a portion of the sharp, irritating, particles, which retard the healing of the ulcers. " But it must be observed, that the lacerated hollow fibres, in this artificial ulcer, have not a free elective faculty, nor lie under any necessary and unavoidable instinct, to select the wholesome juices from the unwholesome, and to exclude only the last, and leave the first behind. Hence it will follow, that the good humours,

humours, promiscuously with the bad, must at once be separated from the blood, and carried off by the issue; and how will such an evacuation redound to the advantage of the patient? Is not the loss and detriment at least equal to the benefit acquired?"

From what has been said, it appears to me, that though there may be some particular cases, in which issues may be useful, yet to prescribe them without distinction, to all sorts of patients, and in all cases, without a due regard to their different circumstances and complexions, more especially to direct them for the service of persons, whose uncorpulent and meagre constitution rather requires succulent and restorative nourishment, than a diminution of their spirits and juices by large cuts and drains in the flesh, that defraud them of both, is an unreasonable and very pernicious practice.

Thus have I laid down the method of treating this disease, throughout its different stages, in such a manner, as experience sufficiently convinces us to be the only rational one, and the most probable means of affording success: If so, as Dr. Langrish observes, what must we think of those, who, instead of the foregoing powerful medicines, &c. rely intirely, from first to last, upon the testaceous powders, asses milk, a few pectoral medicines, and the bark, when the Fever becomes putrid, and mimicks an Intermittent.



I shall now beg leave to conclude this chapter from the words of the ingenious Mr. Fuller, in his *Medicina Gymnastica*, where, speaking of balsamicks in the cure of consumptions, p. 88, 89, &c. he says, the lozenge and linctus are in every bodys hand, but this must be attributed to their leading people to take a wrong aim, to level at the symptom instead of the disease. These specious medicines induce them to be intent on the cure of that, which is most troublesome, viz. the cough, when they should lay the ax to the root of the tree, be more intent on the cure of the habit of the body, and not let it be over-run with a poisonous acrimony. I am confident (continues he) legions of the dead might have been above ground, if they had but conceived the fallacy of these means; if they had but stuck close to the proper quantities of any one good alterative, they might have plunged out of their several maladies, but by placing all their hopes in things directed to the cough, they have fared like the dog, which bites at the stone that is thrown at him, instead of biting him which threw it; not knowing that such diligent plying of these medicines, is a kind of embalming a man before his death, and an ill-boding presage, that, in a little time, he will be in a condition to be embalmed after it.



## C H A P. V.

## Of a Slow, Nervous Fever.

**T**HAT this disease arises from a too relaxed state of the solids, a poor weak blood, and a lentor and vapidty of the lymphatic and nervous juices, is manifest from the difficulty of respiration, as well as circulation of the blood, the suspiria, with oppression on the præcordia, the low, creeping and intermitting pulse, the languor and prostration of spirits, that generally, or almost constantly attend this Fever. Therefore, whatever will vitiate and impoverish the blood, by rendering some parts of it more gross and thick, others more fluid than natural, or whatever will diminish or impede a due secretion of animal spirits in the brain, and a conveyance from thence by the proper tubes to the heart, lungs, and the other parts of the machine, &c. may occasion or be the antecedent cause of a Slow, Nervous Fever.

Hence it is, that it commonly attacks persons of weak nerves, a lax habit of body, poor and thin blood, who have used vapid, impure drinks, cold, watery, viscid things, as cucumbers, melons, mushrooms, lettuce, crude



crude trashy fruits, or who have been long confined in damp, foul, air, which will necessarily hinder perspiration, &c. or that have broken the vigor of their constitutions by salivations, frequent purgings, immoderate venery, an abuse of the Non-naturals, or any accidental alteration in them; or lastly, too copious a discharge of the most subtle parts of the animal fluids, from great evacuations, immoderate watchings, studies, fatigue, and the like.

The usual and almost inseparable symptoms of this Fever are little transient chillinesses in a day, with uncertain flushes of heat, listlessness, great lassitude and weariness all over the body, attended with a load, pain or giddiness of the head, or mist before the eyes, doziness, frequent nauseas or inclinations to vomit, inappetency, disrelish of every thing, dryness of the lips and tongue, without any considerable thirst, by reason the heat is but moderate, and consequently a less quantity of saliva will serve to moisten the fauces, &c. and the heat being mild, it sometimes happens that the extremities are cold, whilst the patient complains of an inward heat; cold and clammy sweats are apt to break out in the beginning, which are only symptomatic and prejudicial, difficult breathing by intervals, frequent sighings, with an oppression on the præcordia; sometimes he complains of an oppression and pain about the region of the heart and stomach,

and

and is very subject to faint upon every the least motion and surprize; and though a kind of lucid interval of several hours sometimes supervenes, yet the symptoms return with exacerbation, especially towards night. The particular kind of pulse attending this Fever, is low, quick, and unequal, that is, for a few strokes it shall be more swift, frequent, and large, presently returning again to be low and quick, nay sometimes fluttering, and even intermitting, and in this consists its greatest inequality. The urine in the beginning, which is often and suddenly made, is generally limpid and clear, sometimes of a whey-colour, or like dead small beer, in which there is either no manner of sediment, or a kind of loose matter, somewhat like small flakes of bran, irregularly scattered up and down in it, but towards the state, it most times grows turbid, and lets fall a sediment; but it is seldom or never intensely red or high-coloured. A torpor or obtuse pain and coldness often affects the hinder part of the head, and frequently a heavy pain is felt on the top all along the coronary suture. These generally attend Nervous Fevers, and commonly precede some degree of a delirium.

In this condition the patient often continues for five or six days, with a heavy, pale, dejected countenance, restless, with great and unaccountable anxiety, sighings, and commonly void of sleep, though sometimes



times very drowsy and heavy, and a little delirious by fits. The tongue, which at the beginning is but moderately dry, without discoloration, except it be, as it sometimes is, covered with a thin whitish mucus, now often becomes very dry, red, and chapped.

Huxham observes, that about the seventh or eighth day the giddiness, pain, or heaviness of the head becomes much greater, with a constant noise in it, or tinnitus aurium, which is frequently the forerunner of a delirium. The load on the præcordia, anxiety, and faintness grow much more urgent, and he often falls into an actual deliquium, especially if he attempts to sit up: coldish sweats suddenly come on in the forehead and back of the hands, while the cheeks and palms glow with heat, which as suddenly goes off. If the urine now grows more pale and limpid, a delirium is certainly to be expected, with universal tremors and subsultus tendinum. The delirium is generally little more than a confusion of thought and action, a continual muttering and faltering of speech: sometimes he awakes only in a hurry and confusion, and presently recollects himself, but forthwith falls into a muttering, dozy state, again.

At the state, the tongue often grows very dry, especially in its middle part, with a yellowish list on each side, and when the sick attempts to put it out, it trembles greatly. If at this time the tongue grows more moist,

and a copious spitting comes on, it is always a very good sign: but where a difficulty of swallowing, continual gulping, or choaking in the throat supervene, it is a very dangerous symptom, especially if attended with any degree of a singultus.

On the ninth, tenth, or twelfth day, the patient often falls into profuse sweats, which on the extremities are commonly coldish and clammy, and oftentimes very thin stools are discharged. They are both generally colliquative, and very weakening. However, a warm moisture of the skin is generally salutary, and a gentle diarrhœa frequently carries off the delirium and comatose disposition.

When the extremities grow cold, the nails livid, the pulse very weak and quick, inso-much that it rather trembles and flutters than beats, or creeps surprizingly slow, with frequent intermissions, then nature sinks apace, and the patient becomes quite insensible and stupid. The delirium turns to a profound coma, which soon ends in death: or the stools, urine, and tears run off involuntarily, and denounce a speedy dissolution, as the vast tremblings and twitchings of the nerves and tendons are preludes to a general convulsion, which soon terminates in eternal sleep. One or other of these ways closes the scene.

The same most judicious author likewise observes, that all persons grow deaf and stupid towards the end of the disease, and if  
the



the deafness ends in an impostume of the ear, or when a parotis suppurates, or a large pustular angry eruption happens about the lips and nose, they are generally good symptoms.

From this account of the distemper, I think it is evident, that no great evacuations except blisters are proper, especially in persons of very weak and lax constitutions, who are generally the most subject to it. Therefore the method of cure in general should be such as will attenuate, dilute, and dissolve the *moleculæ* obstructing the free course of the blood and lymph; to rouse up the weak and languishing fibres into quicker and smarter vibrations, in order to recover the healthful crasis of the blood, and to cast out of the body the morbidic useless particles of the animal fluids, by the most pervious and patent outlets. However, it may sometimes be necessary in the beginning of Slow Fevers to cleanse the *primæ viæ* by a gentle puke of *ipécacoanha*, a little *rhubarb*, *manna*, &c. but a mild vomit is more especially necessary, where nausea, load, and sickness at stomach are urgent, because it not only relieves those symptoms, by throwing off phlegm and other contents from the stomach, without draining from the blood any thing that is useful, but as it agitates and shakes the vessels, and increases their vigour: it must necessarily contribute likewise towards

resolving and attenuating the lentor of the blood and juices.

Blisters, as before observed, are exceeding proper, even throughout the whole course of this disease. In the beginning, Langrish says, they are useful in securing the nervous system, and preventing convulsions, deliria, &c. In the increase, they greatly maintain, support, and preserve the springiness and elasticity of the fibres, so that they do not sink under their load before the lentor is attenuated, and prepared fit for excretion, or for passing freely through the vascular frame. And in the height of the Fever, they further comminute the febrile matter, and support the tone and vigour of the vessels; whereby they greatly contribute towards excreting the morbid particles. Thus blistering plasters are to be shifted from place to place, as they dry up and as the phænomena require.

Though profuse sweating is pernicious, yet the more temperate cordial medicines, and such as will raise with proper dilution a most easy kind moisture in the skin without too much heating, are, for the most part, confessedly useful; but of all the evacuations in Slow Nervous Fevers, no one is more destructive than bleeding. Therefore as you value the life of your patient, the ease and quiet of your conscience, and your own reputation, above all things be sure to refrain the use of the lancet; because of all the discharges  
from



from the blood, none other lets out the red globules thereof (which by the bye proves, that where venæsection is absolutely necessary, no other evacuation can be properly substituted as a succedaneum to it) and since these red globules are most instrumental in maintaining the proper heat and strength of the body, it is well known that nothing can contribute more to the lessening and abating the force and vigour of the fibres than phlebotomy.

I shall now endeavour to shew the most proper method of curing this Fever, by pointing out some of the following temperate, cordial, nervous, and gentle diaphoretic medicines, which, with occasional blisters, a well regulated, supporting, diluting diet, are certainly indicated in the beginning of this distemper; at the same time having a due care and regard to keep the patient as quiet as possible, both in body and mind.

*Rx Pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. gr. xxiv. croci, castor. ana gr. iij. conf. alkerm. ʒss. syr. caryoph. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâq; horâ sumendus superb. cochl. iij. vel iv. julap. sequent. de quô etiam cap. si languor urgeat.*

*Rx Aq. alex. simp.—cort. aurant. simp. ana ʒiij. nucis mosch. ʒiss. sp. lavend. c. ʒij. syr. è cort. aurantior. ʒss. m. f. julapium.*

℞ *Aq. alex. simp.*—*rosar. ana* ℥iij. *n. m.*  
 ℥iss. *conf. alkerm.* ℥ij. *syr. caryoph* ℥ss. *sp.*  
*volat. fætid.* ℥j. *f. mixt. cardiac. cap. cochl.* ij.  
*vel iij. horis intermediis bolorum vel haustum,*  
*et in languoribus.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. alex. simp.* ℥vii. *alexet. spirituos.*  
 ℥j. *sp. lavend. comp.* ℥ij. *syr. croci* ℥ss. *m. f.*  
*julap.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. contrayerv. comp. gr.* xij. *croci,*  
*castor. ana gr.* iv. *aq. alex. simp.* ℥iss. *nuc.*  
*mosch. syr. simp. ana* ℥j. *sp. volat. fætid. gutt.*  
*xx. m. f. haust. sextis horis sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Confect. cardiac. gr.* xxv. *nitri puri-*  
*ficat. gr.* v. *aq. alex. simp.* ℥ij. *sp. lav. c.* ℥j.  
*sp. volat. fætid.* — *nitri dulc. ana gutt.* xx.  
*syr. de mecon.* ℥j. *m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. cardiac.* ℥j. *nitri purissim. gr.*  
 vi. *sal. c. c. gr.* iv. *succ. limon.* ℥iij. *aq.*  
*alex. simp.* ℥iss. *sp. lavend. c.* ℥j. *tinct. castor.*  
*gutt.* xxx. *syr. papav. errat.* ℥ij. *m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. cardiac. gr.* xv. *nitri gr.* x. *aq.*  
*puræ, alex. simp. ana* ℥vj. *succ. aurant. his-*  
*palens.* ℥ss. *sp. lavend. c.* ℥ss. — *nitri dulc. sp.*  
*volat. fætid. ana. gutt.* xxv. *syr. papav. rhæad.*  
 ℥ij. *m. f. haust.*

Though



Though strong opiates are generally very pernicious, yet if want of sleep and great restlessness demand the use of some quieting medicament in order to appease and calm the hurry and tumult of the blood and spirits, and thereby induce soft refreshing sleeps or slumber, a few drops of tinct. thebaic. with a small quantity of camphire, or elix. paregoric. in the pharmacop. domestic. nov. as being less fiery than that of the London dispensatory, may be added to any of the above prescribed draughts, or the following.

*Rx Pulv. è myrrha comp. gr. xv. ad  
 ℥j. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. tinctur. serpentar. syr.  
 balsam. ana ℥j. tinct. thebaic. gutt. iv. vel v.  
 camphor. gr. iij. m. f. haust. sextis horis su-  
 mend.*

Or,

*Rx Pulv. è myrrh. c. conf. cardiac. ana ℥j.  
 elix. paregoric. syr. balsam. ana ℥j. aq. alex.  
 simp. ℥iss. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.*

Huxham observes, that a difficulty of breathing and an anxiety and oppression of the præcordia often precede a miliary eruption on the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day, and sometimes later. This eruption should be promoted by soft, easy, paregoric cordials as above described, with proper diluents and the like, in order to promote a diaphoresis, or a breathing kindly sweat, with

which the miliary eruptions freely and easily advance.

Profuse sweats, continues he, are seldom or never advantageous though attended with large eruptions ; for I have known two or three crops of miliary pustules succeed one another, and large sweats long continued, with no manner of relief to the patients ; nay of very great detriment, as they reduced them to an extream degree of weakness.

—— In truth these large sweats are much more commonly symptomatical than critical, and the consequent eruption is very often the mere symptom of a symptom ; for the miliary glands of the skin appear very turgid, and mimic a rash upon profuse sweating, even in the most healthy.

In such profuse colliquative sweats, I have very frequently given a little generous red wine (diluted somewhat, if necessary) with the greatest advantage ; it presently moderating the sweat, supporting the patient, and keeping up also the miliary papulæ, if they happen likewise to attend.

In the increase, or rather towards the state of the distemper, especially if nature is somewhat sunk, it may be proper to have recourse to warmer or more active remedies, in order to forward the vital motions to stimulate the solids, to attenuate, and comminute the fluids, and to prepare the pec-

cant



cant matter fit for some critical dischargæ:  
such are the following.

℞ *Rad. contrayerv. pulv. gr. xvi. serpent. virg. gr. vi. croci, castor. ana gr. iv. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. tinct. valerian. simp. ℥ij. sp. lavend. c. ℥ss. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥ij. m. f. haust. quartis, quintis, vel sextis horis sumend.*

If the urine is small in quantity, five grains of sal succini may be added to each draught.

When the case is more desperate, attended with great tremors, subsultus tendinum, singultus, and other direful symptoms, I would most heartily recommend the following.

℞ *Moschi gr. xv. rad. serp. virg. gr. x. sal. c. c. gr. viij. camphor. gr. v. aq. alex. simp. puleg. simp. ana ℥j. tinct. valerian. simp. ℥iij. sp. lav. c. ℥ss. syr. croci ℥ij. m. f. haust. ut supra sumendus.*

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. puleg. simp. ana ℥iij. tinct. valerian. simp. ℥iss. sp. lavend. c. syr. croci ana ℥ss. m. f. julapium horis intermediis haustum, et in languoribus, vel deliquiis sumend.*

During the use of these, the patient should be well supplied with white-wine whey, barley-

ley-water, or gruel, with a little soft agreeable wine ; and towards the decline of the disorder, a small chicken broth is of service both as food and phyfic ; and likewise thin jellies of hart's-horn, sago, panado, and the like, are useful, adding a little wine to them, and the juice of Seville-orange, or lemon.

Towards the decline of the Fever, when the sweats are large and weakening, Huxham gives small doses of the tincture of the bark with saffron and snake-root, interposing now and then a dose of rhubarb to carry off the putrid colluvies in the first passages, and make the remissions, or intermissions, which frequently happen in the decline of Nervous Fevers, more distinct and manifest. But, for my own part, I have always been successful, in first paving the way for that most admirable remedy, by giving the following or some such saline draught every four, five, or six hours.

℞ *Sal. absinth.* ℥j. *succ. limon.* ℥ss. *aq. alex. simp.* ℥iss. *aq. n. m.* ℥ij. *tinct. castor. sp. volat. fætid ana* gutt. xv. *syr. è cort. aurant.* ℥j. *m. f. kaustus.*

If the patient should be hot and restless, four or five grains of nitre may be added, and after some short time, if there is a regular intermission, half an ounce of *tinct. peruvian. comp. in pharm. dom. nov.* may be



be added to the draught, instead of aq. n. m. or half a drachm of the extract of the bark, or the following medicated wine, which is the prescription of an eminent physician for this purpose, and was communicated to me by a very worthy patient, who have used it on occasions with success.

℞ Cort. peruv. crassè pulv. ℥ij. coccinell. croci, castor. ana ℥ij. vini alb. montan. lbij. digere et cola. dos. ℥ij. sextâ quâq; horâ.

But to return, the same judicious author \* observes, that this sort of method will shorten these Fevers, even those with miliary eruptions, which too often run on to an exceeding great length, and are frequently attended with dangerous relapses. — I have more than once, says he, known patients sink under this Fever, after having been kept in a sweating method for five or six weeks together, and after having gone through three or four successive crops of miliary eruptions (as they were called) they all the while melting away, and weltering in their own sweat, and the bed rotting under them.

Though a gentle diarrhœa is sometimes of manifest service towards the end of this Fever, crude, thin, colliquative stools are very

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\* Huxham.

far from being so, but sink the sick surprizingly fast: where they are livid, or of a kind of lead colour, whatever be the consistence, it is a dangerous appearance.

There is no evacuation of a more favourable portent than a pretty free salivation, without aphthæ; where this happens, with a kindly moisture of the skin, I never despair of my patient, however weak and stupid he may seem.——Indeed the deafness many times makes the sick, at the close of the distemper, appear much less sensible than they really are; not but that many, under these circumstances escaping the grave, degenerate into mere idiots.

Under any of these or other evacuations, plentiful, supporting, diluting nourishment is absolutely necessary to keep up the spirits, to repair the loss of the daily wasting juices, and mend the remaining; and the patient should be frequently prompted to take it, for it is even altogether as necessary as medicine. When any discharges are very immoderate, they may be prudently restrained, but not repelled. Thus, in a profuse diarrhœa, a little theriac. androm. or the like, will moderate the flux by promoting the cuticular discharge.

Since there is no real plethora in this Fever, it is not requisite we should expect a compleat crisis by any large or profuse discharge from the blood. For the urine is scarce ever concocted, but generally crude,  
pale



pale and thin through the whole course of the disorder, and many times too much in quantity. Sometimes, indeed, after the exacerbations, or in the sweats, it is higher coloured, but without sediment, small in quantity, and commonly greasy as it were. But if either a small breathing sweat, a little hypostasis in the urine, a loose stool or two, or even a slight discharge from an aposthema in the ear, or a small eruption about the nose and lips should happen, it is well known, that any one of these is enough to avert a whole train of direful symptoms; and in many cases only time itself seems to wear it off. It is sufficient therefore that the natural crasis of the blood be restored, that the whole vascular frame be rendered duly elastic and tense, and that all the secretions and excretions be performed in a usual and regular manner. But if there be (as an ingenious author \* observes) a peculiar idiosyncrasy in the patient, or if the morbid febrile matter be so tough, viscous, or obstinate, as not to give way to the efforts of nature assisted by the above-mentioned medicines, in some reasonable time, the symptoms will necessarily increase, and grow worse, and then we have scarce any chance left for the recovery of our patient, but by the use of moderate purging medicines. For

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\* Langrish.

since the natural excretions by perspiration, sweat, urine, &c. are diminished, or at least are not sufficient to excrete the morbid matter, this evacuation seems to bid the fairest at this time of day. For though all the bad symptoms proceed from weak and relaxed nerves, yet if the febrile matter be fitted for excretion, and the miliary and renal ducts deny it a passage, however assisted by our art, the retained matter will inevitably grow putrid, the vital vigour will decay, and death will most certainly ensue, unless the body be timely relieved by some few loose stools.

Experience assures us, that gentle lenient cathartics, rightly ordered, where the morbid matter is properly attenuated, diluted, and divided fit for expulsion, are not only safe, but necessary; and the whole system of nerves, instead of being weakened, will gain strength thereby: so that when these Fevers have continued for a long time, and there has been no perfect crisis, they will hardly admit of any other cure than what is carried on by gentle cathartics.





## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Miliary Fever.

**H**A V I N G in the preceding chapter taken notice of the miliary eruptions, that sometimes attend the Slow Nervous Fever, I shall now endeavour to give a short description of this Fever, together with the method of treating it.

The Miliary Fever takes its name from the pustules or bladders resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet. The eruptions are either red or white, and sometimes both together, and are more or less acute, benign, or malignant. There are two species of this Fever, Simple and Compound. It is called Simple, when these pustules appear alone; and, if they are filled with only clear water, they generally come out without sickness, and are void of danger, or contagion. This is the *crystalli* of the ancients. But when the *rubeolæ*, or other eruptions, are interspersed with the miliary ones, it is called Compound. Though the eruptions are sometimes over the whole body, yet for the most part they are more numerous where

where the sweat is most abundant, as on the breast, neck, back, &c. and are commonly accompanied with a sweat, or moisture of the skin, whereby they are much promoted: but, on the contrary, when the skin is dry, Astruc observes, that the eruption is then more painful and dangerous. It is likewise distinguished either as Idiopathic or Primary, Secondary or Symptomatic.

The Primary begins with a slight shivering, succeeded by heat, loss of strength, universal faintness, sighings, low pulse, difficulty of breathing, great anxiety, oppression on the præcordia, &c. and which indeed are the Characteristic or Pathognomonic signs not only of this, but many other eruptive Fevers. There is no eruption so uncertain or inconstant as this; for it will sometimes strike in suddenly, and as suddenly appear again, and is attended with an itching, pricking kind of heat in the back, and other parts of the body, a dryness and roughness of the skin like that of a goose. Soon after this the eruption appears; upon which the symptoms either intirely vanish, or greatly lessen, according as it is more or less compleat. For though, as Astruc observes, the Fever is generally terminated by the eruption, yet if the first eruption was imperfect, the Fever, though milder, still subsists, till it is removed by a second eruption. He saith, the pustules never suppurate, but are  
always



always resolved, the scarf-skin falling off like meal. This Fever is very common in bilious temperaments, or such as have an obstinate scirrhus in the liver, and is very rife towards the end of hot summers.

The Symptomatic supervenes the Slow Nervous, or other Continual Fevers, Small-pox, Measles, &c. and is therefore to be considered only as a symptom of the original distemper.

Sir David Hamilton takes notice, that this disease frequently attacks child-bed women. At first the pustules are filled with a limpid serum, which afterwards turns yellow, not much unlike the colour of pearl. It is frequently attended with colic, nephritic, pleuritic, and rheumatic pains, or such as imitate those of labour. He further saith, it is very difficult to determine the very day of their eruption, but it is generally about the tenth or eleventh day from the beginning, if the Fever proceeds regularly ; and declines about the eighteenth, unless the morbid matter is in too great abundance, then not till about the twenty - first or twenty - second day.

If a diarrhœa attends this Fever in child-bed women, it is a dangerous symptom, not only as it stops the flux of the lochia, but likewise as it prevents or at least retards the eruption.

Astruc saith, that though this Fever is very rarely mortal, yet the prognostics may vary

according to the intensity of the Fever, and according to the perfect and imperfect depuration of the blood, the danger being evidently less in the former, than in the latter; and lastly, the danger is more or less according to the acrimony of the morbid humours. For if it be very acrid, as the heat and itching will denote, it is not void of danger.

Besides, if the pulse should continue hard and full, after the pustules are come out, with great restlessness, inquietude, and difficulty of breathing, or when there is profuse sweating during the whole progress of the disease, or when the urine, being thick and high - coloured, suddenly becomes limpid, pale, and thin, then the case is very doubtful; but it is still worse, if the miliary eruptions appear, and vanish by turns: or if they quite disappear, and the symptoms continue violent, then the case is very deplorable. Hence an oppression of the breast, with sighs, a straitness of the fauces, loss of strength, great anxiety, &c. But if an inward heat with cold and shivering, cold and large sweats, should happen; or, on the contrary, if, when the extreme parts are hot, a remarkable sense of coldness should at the same time be perceived in the abdomen, then the patient generally dies in a fainting fit, arising from a mortification of the stomach, intestines, brain, or womb.



The cure of this Fever should be adapted to its several stages, namely to the Febrile State, the Eruption, and Declension of the disorder.

Bleeding should be cautiously used, unless some signs of an inflammation, or a suppression of the lochia in child-bed women seem to require it ; in which last case it should be performed in the foot. After which, the following bolus of Dr. Hamilton's, with necessary dilution, may be prescribed.

*Rx* *Sperm. ceti, pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. ana ʒj. croci gr. v. syr. paralys. q. s. m. f. bolus, sexta quaque hora sumendus.*

He likewise esteemed the calx antimonii as a noble medicine to promote the eruption of the miliary pustules, and not less serviceable in taking off a delirium. The dose is a scruple every six hours.

Or,

*Rx Pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. ʒj. camphor. gr. ij. aq. alex. simpl. ʒj. n. mosch. syrup. croci ana ʒj. m. f. haust. sextis horis sumend.*

Or,

*Rx Pulv. contrayeru. comp. ʒj. vel confect. cardiac. gr. xv. aq. alex. simp. ʒx. —alex. sp. ʒiss. syr. papav. errat. ʒj. m. f. haust.*

In case of an inflammation, five or six grains of nitre may be added to each draught.

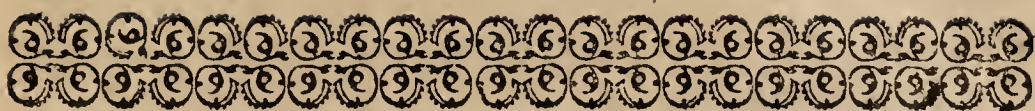
Hoffman recommends blisters as very proper in this disease, which are, if applied to the calves of the legs, very serviceable, he says, when the eruption is slow, and the motion of the humours is turned to the inward parts, particularly the head.

The eruption being thus treated and finished, the patient may be purged several times with the following or some such like medicine ; which may be made stronger or weaker, as occasion requires.

℞ *Infus. senæ* ℥iss. *sal. glauber.* ʒj.  
*tinct. jalap. tinct. senæ, syr. rosar. solutiv.*  
*ana* ʒij. *m. f. potio cathartica.*

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## C H A P. VII.

## Of Putrid Malignant Fevers.

**T**H E learned and ingenious Dr. Huxham declares, that the highly Putrid, Malignant, and even Petechial Fevers many times arise from a mere antecedent acrimony of the blood, agitated by the supervening Fever, yet generally the Pestilential and Petechial have their origin from contagion, and may therefore affect persons of all constitutions, which will of course produce a great diversity in the symptoms. ———For, as the received contagion acts nearly in the same manner as acrimony, it will have very different effects when it invades a strong vigorous constitution and a rich fizy blood, from what it will, when it attacks a weak lax habit with a poor thin blood, and a too loose crasis of its globules; and from one and the other, when it falls in with a very acrimonious mass of blood.

The first sign of a Malignant Fever, therefore, is a remarkable loss of strength on a sudden, without any manifest cause, with cold shiverings and a weak pulse. The thirst,

if any, is very moderate at first, but sometimes, in the increase or height of this distemper, is very troublesome; the external heat which succeeds the rigor is not so violent as in some other Fevers, though the internal heat is rather greater. The urine at the beginning is not unlike that of persons in health, sometimes limpid and pale like that of hypochondriacal and hysteric persons, and at other times intensely red and high-coloured. Large sweats towards the beginning sometimes break out, but are rather prejudicial, than useful. Inappetency, nausea, vomiting, cardialgia, violent headache, pains in the back and loins, oppression on the breast, frequent sighings, anxious uneasiness, obstinate watchings, deliria, coma, &c. are almost constant concomitants of this Fever. Moreover, the sick often complains, and shews the region of the stomach or the heart, and is frequently seized with languor, horror, and despair. The visage is oft-times much swelled, and changed from the natural state, sometimes looks hideous, and sometimes of a livid or leaden colour. In some there are petechial spots, or other remarkable cutaneous efflorescences in large areas; in some more abundantly, in others less; and in some none at all; and what is more extraordinary, the patient is so far from being relieved by these eruptions, that, on the contrary, he manifestly grows worse upon their appearance; which plainly proves

proves



proves that the blood is become preternaturally fluid, and that the globules, both of the red blood and lymph, are greatly broken down and divided by some acrimonious dissolvent quality in the malignant matter. The brighter red they are of, so much the better sign; but when they appear of a purple, brown, dusky, or black colour, they manifest a greater degree of putrefaction. Sometimes tumors, buboes, carbuncles, hæmorrhages, &c. likewise appear. Towards the height of this disease it is common for aphthæ, or an inflammation of the membranes which line the mouth, gullet, stomach, and intestinal tube to arise: and in the last stage of Malignant Fevers, \* when the secretion of animal spirits is greatly diminished, when the humours are most putrid, when the animal salts and oils are rendered extremely acrid and corrosive, when the red globules are melted down, and the crasis of the blood is utterly spoiled, it is no uncommon thing for the sick to be deficient in his sight, hearing, smelling, taste, through the paucity of animal spirits, and the languid, relaxed, state of the nerves, which are no longer able to receive and convey the ideas, in a proper manner, to the common sensorium in the brain. For the same rea-

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\* Vid. Langrish.

sons a stupor, syncope, tremulous nerves, subfultory tendons, hiccoughs, involuntary effusions of the fæces and urine, coldness of the extremities, loss of their motion, and mortifications may arise. For when the *vis vitæ* is at the lowest ebb, there is nothing bad that does not happen at that time ; and of all the miseries that afflict human life, there are none more deplorable than those, which, at some time or other, attend Malignant Fevers.

Astruc says, the symptoms and varieties of a Malignant Fever are so many, that he cannot pretend to define or describe it in general. For not only the accidental but the essential symptoms also are subject to the above variations ; whence, to have a just idea of it, would require a very extensive treatise : but in order to describe it the better, he separately treats of its different stages, with the symptoms peculiar to each.

I. Its beginning, he says, is accompanied with a general lassitude, heaviness, and inactivity, as if the sick were fatigued with violent exercise ; yet his pulse, heat, urine, &c. are almost as in the natural state ; nevertheless he feels a particular pain in some part of his head, sometimes about the orbit of the eye, at others about the occiput, and so of the other parts. This pain and with the above general lassitude are the principal characteristics, during the first, second, and, very often, the third day.



II. In the augmentation of the distemper, or from the fourth day to the seventh, twelfth, or fifteenth, and very often longer, the preceding symptoms become much more manifest, especially the head-ach, heaviness of the eyes, sleepiness, with a supervening delirium. Thus he continues till the seventh or fifteenth day, or perhaps longer.

III. The state of the disorder happens at one or other of these periods, though I have frequently seen it arrive only on the thirty-fifth day, on which it often proved mortal.

In this stage all the forementioned symptoms are evident and violent, increasing at night, so that the patient can hardly turn himself in his bed. His delirium, or lethargic affections, are no longer obscure, but perceptible at first view.

We are to observe, that the longer the augmentation of this disorder is, and the slower it advances, the later the state will arrive, and the greater its danger will be. On the contrary, if it happens, for instance, on the seventh or tenth day, it will be soon succeeded by the declension of the fever, and remission of its symptoms, with hopes of a speedy recovery.

Besides the abovementioned symptoms, he takes notice of others; namely, a swelling of the face and eyes, which last are full of tears, through the distension of their vessels by the blood, which, circulating with difficulty in the ramification of the internal Carotides,

rotides, is conveyed by their Anastomosis with the external Carotides, more abundantly into the latter. To which add, that the blood of the common trunk of both these arteries is disposed to run where it finds least resistance, or into the external Carotides, independent of the above Anastomosis. At this time likewise there is generally a swelling of the abdomen, which is of two kinds. The one is an inflammatory tension of the abdominal viscera, the other a distension of the intestines, &c. by the included air. In the most intense degree or state of this disease, a train of other symptoms also very frequently succeed, viz. deafness, drowsiness, coma vigil, convulsions, tremblings, subfultus tendinum, an hæmorrhage of the nose, parotides, buboes in the groin and armpits, carbuncles, red or purple spots, which are sometimes like the weals raised by the strokes of a rod on the skin, called in latin vibices.

Diagnosics. The existence of a Malignant Fever cannot be well discovered for the two or three first days, as experienced physicians have been deceived during this time. For the small number of its characteristic signs which begin to appear then, as moderate lassitude, head-ach, &c. are attributed not only by the patient, but by the physician, to some preceding causes, as intemperance, violent exercise, &c.

But



But as it advances, it gives some clearer instances of itself, and more room for conjecture. For about the fourth or fifth day, though the Fever is not high, nor the urine impregnated, or otherwise considerably changed, yet an obscure delirium, incongruous reasoning, general lassitude, head-achs, &c. which then appear, are strong proofs of it; so that we may reasonably judge a Fever attended with such symptoms to be Malignant.

About the sixth or seventh day, it is too well characterised to be mistaken for any other, since the above symptoms are then very manifest.

As all Malignant Fevers are very dangerous, insomuch that the very naming them strikes a terror into mankind, and as they are very uncertain in regard to the event, they will scarce admit of a prognostic; and at best it may be said, that there are both hopes and fears in these disorders. However, the duration of the Fever is generally long, if it tends to recovery; if not, it is generally short.

Bad or fatal signs are, the multiplicity and violence of the symptoms, as deafness in the beginning, bleeding of the nose, a looseness through the whole course of the distemper, a great delirium, difficulty of respiration, lethargy, and other violent affections of the head. A cessation of all these symptoms for two or three days, about the fifteenth day

day of the disorder, with an exasperation of the same in a short while after. To these supervene an unequal intermittent pulse, convulsive respiration, &c. For these denote suppuration, and that the inflammation has seized the medullary substance of the brain, whereby the origin of some of the nerves in that substance, especially that of the nerves of the heart, is compressed, the preternatural oscillations of the arteries of the brain being violently conveyed to others at the same time. Hence proceed the subfultus tendinum, convulsion of the lower jaw, tongue, hands, and other muscular parts of the body. The nausea, cardialgia, hiccoughs, vomiting, &c. denote also the agitation of the spirits, particularly in the nerves of the stomach, especially when there is no reason to suspect crudities therein, as when the patient is sufficiently and seasonably purged.

Suppression or rather retention of urine, hard swelling of the abdomen, parotides, buboes, and other cutaneous eruptions, are likewise at this stage very dangerous.

It is almost always reckoned a fatal sign, when the sick employ their hands, as if they were catching flies, or picking up straws or bits of threads.

The patient's eyes should always be well observed, whether there be any unusual change in his looks, and whether the hand trembles, forasmuch as these are very ill omens.

The



The symptoms, which promise some hopes of recovery here, are few and mild, about the fifteenth or twentieth day, the patient beginning at the same time to reason better, and to sleep with more tranquillity, &c. for resolutions may then be expected.

The particular symptom, deemed favourable in this case, is deafness about the fourteenth, or fifteenth day, or later; but if it happens at the beginning of the Fever, it is dangerous, as already observed. The detumescence of the face, if it does not happen in consequence of suppuration, but, is accompanied with a sensible remission of the delirium, is a strong proof that the patient will recover. And though buboes in the last stage of the disease are dangerous, yet if they arise in the groin, on or before the eleventh day, they betoken well, and generally terminate the Fever. Sneezing is also reckoned a favourable sign, for it proves the sensibility of the nerves of the nose, &c. and that consequently they are now free from compression or inflammation, which rendered them insensible before. Copious sweating, when it does not much fatigue or weaken the patient, nor overheat him, is a good omen, as are also a serous diarrhœa, and an abundant flux of urine, as they denote the removal of the serosities of the brain to those excretories.

Astruc is strongly of opinion, that the cause of this Fever is an inflammation of the cortical part at least, if not the medullary substance,

substance, of the brain ; because there is from the very beginning a constant head-ach, with a great sensibility and heat of the head, just as in a phrenzy, delirium, &c. and therefore he concludes, from the old proverb, *ubi dolor, ibi morbus*, that the seat of this disorder is in the brain : And this, he says, is plainly proved from the dissection of persons, who have died of this Fever. For it plainly appears, upon dissection of the brain, that, if the patient died about the tenth day, a sensible inflammation, and sometimes an incipient gangrene appears ; but if the patient has died later, the gangrene or sphacelus is evident by a great many black and mortified spots. Finally, if the inflammation has continued a long time, neither gangrene nor sphacelus is found, but a suppuration or abscess of the brain has rather caused the patient's death ; all which manifestly evince, that an inflammation of the brain is the parent of this disease.

If the patient is so happy, as to recover, yet we must not expect that all the fore-mentioned symptoms, such as the delirium, head-ach, swelling of the abdomen, &c. will entirely cease at first ; for many times after the disorder is quite over, he will still remain stupid, and make extravagant discourses. I have met with some who forgot even their very name, so that they were obliged, says he, to learn once more to read, write, &c.

nay



may, some have remained stupid all their lifetime, because the fibres of the brain and common sensory were so distracted and relaxed by the force of the disease, that they demanded a proportionable time to repair their natural tone and elasticity,

Not only the relicks of the delirium, but indigestions, depraved taste, &c. remain after this Fever, for the reasons before given; yet we see that in all other Fevers, after seasonable purging, &c. the patient is restored to his former state of health, enjoying a good appetite, &c. So that of all Fevers, the plague itself not excepted, there is none shocks so much the very foundation of the human machine, impairs health, and renders its amendment so slow, as a Malignant Fever, whose remains are still so deeply implanted in the body, that some paroxysms of this disorder return every now and then, let it be never so methodically treated, nay even cured.

Hoffman observes, that the patient at first complains of so great weakness and loss of strength, that he can scarce walk or stand upright, and is apt to faint away. The head aches, and from the very beginning is hot, and dull, a dejection of mind at the same time prevailing, and a kind of desperation. There is a constant watchfulness; if there is any sleep, it is not refreshing, the appetite is lost; the countenance is dejected; the pulse is languid, small,

small, and unequal : the lying in bed is disorderly and irregular ; there is an oppression of the breast, sometimes a dry cough, an undulatory and tremulous twitching of the muscular and tendinous fibres, with a sub-sultus tendinum. Many neither complain of heat nor pain, nor anxiety, and assert that they feel nothing bad, but weakness and want of sleep. The urine is generally thin at first, and like that of sound people. On the fourth, fifth, or seventh day, the spots appear principally on the back and loins, of various colours, generally without relief : wherefore they are rather symptomatical than critical.

As to the prognosticks, the spots are so far from being salutary, as before observed, that the more plentiful they are, the greater is the degree of corruption ; when they are livid, lead-coloured, and of a greenish black they shew a sphacelous corruption. Those who escape are not freed by a cutaneous excretion, but by large sweats, breathing a stinking acor, or by critical fluxes of the belly ; but it happens by the benefit of nature, when the corruption of the fluids is not great, as well as the temperate nature of the alexipharmicks. Many are apt to fall into a sphacelous corruption of the stomach, intestines, and other viscera, or into a phrensy, or more frequently into an anginous inflammation of the fauces and œsophagus, as appears from the intolerable smell which hap-



happens after death. This unhappy event is presaged, if there is no thirst, or one that is unquenchable ; if the tongue is dry, chopt, black, the fauces inflamed and beset with fordes, with difficult swallowing ; if after the eruption of the spots a difficult breathing and straitness of the breast remain and gain ground, or if a delirium increases after sweating, and a flux of the belly, the urine being at the same time turbid, and depositing no sediment ; lastly, if the eyes are dim, the patient catching at straws ; if there is a subsultus tendinum, if the excrements come away insensibly, if there is a cold sweat with convulsions.

Doctor Pringle in his admirable observations on the nature and cure of hospital and jail fevers, all which are of the malignant kind, says, pag. 24. That all the prognosticks taken singly are uncertain ; only it may be observed, as in many other Fevers, that the following are good signs : To have no delirium, to have the pulse neither very low nor quick, or, if sunk, to have it rise by wine or cordials, with an abatement of the delirium ; and to have the tongue moist, and of a natural colour. But it seems peculiar to this Fever, that deafness is rather a good sign. The natural and best crisis is by sweat, when the pulse rises, and all the symptoms abate ; next to that, an insensible perspiration, known by the softness

of the skin, moisture of the tongue, and a remission of the other symptoms. Bilious stools with turbid urine, and a moist tongue, may be considered as signs of a favourable crisis. But the contrary of all these signs are bad, as also the subfultus tendinum, inflamed eyes, and great anxiety, It is observed to be among the worst signs, when the patient complains of blindness, or when he cannot lie but on his back, and pulls up his knees; or, when insensible, he endeavours to uncover his breast, or makes frequent attempts to get out of bed. If there are ichorous, cadaverous, and involuntary stools, it is a sign of certain death.

Huxham, amongst the many other general diagnostick and prognostick signs, which have been already mentioned, particularly takes notice of the following. The nausea and vomiting, he says, are much more considerable, even from the beginning, than in the Slow Nervous Fever. The countenance seems bloated and more dead-coloured than usual. The temporal arteries commonly throb much, and a tinnitus aurium is very troublesome: a strong vibration also of the carotid arteries comes on frequently, in the advance of the Fever, though the pulse at the wrist may be small, nay, even slow. This is a certain sign of an impending delirium, and generally proceeds from some considerable obstructions in the brain; the breath also is hot and offensive.

There



There is generally a sort of lumbago or pain in the back and loins; sometimes a great heat, load, and pain affect the pit of the stomach, with perpetual vomiting of porraceous, or black choler, and a most troublesome singultus: The matter discharged is frequently of a very nauseous smell.

The tongue, though only white at the beginning, grows daily more dark and dry; sometimes of a shining livid colour, with a kind of dark bubble at the top; sometimes exceeding black; and so continues for many days together; nor is the tinge to be got off many times for several days, even after a favourable crisis: at the height of the disease it generally becomes vastly dry, stiff, and black, or of a dark pomegranate colour.— Hence the speech is very inarticulate, and scarce intelligible.

The thirst, in the augment of the Fever, is commonly very great, sometimes unquenchable; and yet no kind of drink pleases, but all seem bitter and maukish. At other times, however, one is amazed to find no thirst complained of, though the mouth and tongue are exceedingly foul and dry; this is always a dangerous symptom, and ends in a phrenzy, or coma. The lips, and teeth, especially near the state, are furred up with a very black tenacious fordes.

At the onset of the Fever the urine is often crude, pale, and vapid, but grows much

higher-coloured in the advance, and frequently resembles a strong lixivium, or citrine urine tinged with a very small quantity of blood. It is without the least sediment, or even cloud, and so continues for many days together: by degrees it grows darker, like dead, strong, high-coloured beer, and smells very rank and offensive.

The stools, especially near the state, or in the decline of the Fever, are for the most part intolerably stinking, green, livid, or black, frequently with severe gripes and blood. When they are more yellow or brown, the less danger; but the highest, when they run off insensibly of whatever colour. It is likewise a very bad symptom, when the belly continues hard, swoln, and tense after profuse stools; for this is generally the consequence of an inflammation, or mortification of the intestines. A gentle diarrhœa is often very beneficial, and sometimes seems the only way nature takes to carry off the morbid matter.

When black, livid, dun, or greenish spots appear, no one doubts of the malignity; the more florid however the spots are, the less is to be feared: It is a good sign, when the black or violet petechiæ become of a brighter colour. The large black or livid spots are almost always attended with profuse hæmorrhages. The small dusky brown spots, like freckles, are not much less dangerous than  
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the livid and black ; though fluxes of blood do but seldom accompany them. Excessively profuse, cold, clammy sweats are often concomitant, by which also they sometimes vanish, though without any advantage to the patient. The eruption of the petechiæ is uncertain. Sometimes they appear the fourth or fifth day, sometimes not till the eleventh, or later. The vibices, or large livid or dark greenish marks, seldom appear till very near the fatal period. We frequently meet with an efflorescence also, like the Measles, in Malignant Fevers, but of a more dull and lurid hue, in which the skin, especially on the breast, appears marbled, or variegated. This in general is an ill symptom, and I have often seen it attended with very fatal consequences.

Sometimes about the eleventh or fourteenth day, when the sweats are profuse, the petechiæ disappear, and vast quantities of small white miliary pustules break out. I have seldom seen this of very considerable advantage ; but, if an itching, smarting, red rash, it commonly greatly relieves the sick ; and so do the large fretting watery bladders, which many times rise up on the back, breast, shoulders, &c. A scabby eruption likewise, about the lips and nose, is certainly one of the salutary symptoms, and the more hot and angry, it is so much the better. Brown dark-coloured aphthæ are

more uncertain and dangerous, as well as the exceeding white and thick like lard. They are soon succeeded by great difficulty of swallowing, pain, and ulceration of the fauces, œsophagus, &c. and with an incessant singultus: the whole primæ viæ become at last affected, a fatal dysentery comes on, followed by a sphacelation of the intestines; as is evident from the black, sanious, bloody stools, horribly fœtid, and extreamly infectious.

As every Petechial Fever is undoubtedly of the malignant kind, though every Malignant Fever be not accompanied with petechial spots or eruptions, and since they have, in this chapter, been often mentioned as attendants of this disease, I shall, before I enter upon the curative intentions, beg leave to premise a just, though short, description of it.

The Petechial, Purple, or Spotted Fever, from the Italian word, *Petecchie*, signifying the little red, purple, or black spots, like flea-bites, that sometimes appear in Malignant Fevers, and which in Latin is called *Febris Petechialis*, *Pulicaris*, and *Lenticularis*, therefore is of two sorts, the one called true or proper, the other spurious or improper. In the genuine Purple, Spotted, or Petechial Fever, are many small spots, like flea-bites, only the small puncture in the middle is here wanting, very distinct and  
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circumscribed, circular, and without any sensible elevation, or inequality, void of itching, of a red, brown, violet, purple, livid, and sometimes of a black colour. They are rarely on the face, but are thick on the trunk of the body, particularly on the breast and hottest parts, though less numerous on the extremities.

The spurious Purple Fever is attended with angular or uneven spots of great extent, sometimes of the bigness of a six-pence, just as if the patient had scratched himself. They are more numerous on the parts where the heat is most sensible, as the breast, &c. but particularly on the parts which are most compressed, as the shoulders, loins, &c. They rarely burst, or discharge any humidity, but are commonly resolved. Astruc imagines that the seat of the genuine Spotted Fever is probably in the cells of the corpus mucosum of the skin, otherwise they would be more irregular; for they cannot be seated in the cuticula, because it has no sanguiferous vessels: as to the spots or marks in the spurious Purple Fever, he supposes them to be the product of blood stagnating in the capillary vessels of the skin, through their relaxation, and, perhaps, some particular spissitude of the blood.

From the foregoing accounts, it plainly appears, that the cure of these Fevers in general consists in \* supporting the vital

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\* Vide Langrish, p. 367.

power of the whole vascular frame, in dissolving the grumous parts of the fluids, in correcting and altering the animal salts and oils from their acrid alkaline property back again into a neutral state, and in restoring to the whole volume of blood and lymph their natural and healthy crasis.

Though most authors, as well ancient as modern, generally agree, that Malignant Fevers by no means admit of bleeding, yet the ingenious and successful practitioners, Sydenham and Astruc, indiscriminately order it in all cases; and Huxham and Pringle allow it may be performed, with advantage, under certain circumstances, especially in the beginning. Nay Huxham asserts, that where there is a redundance of blood, particularly in strong and plethoric habits, it is absolutely necessary, and should be done as early as possible. For, as he observes in another place, if the pulse is rapid, full, and tense, the breathing hot, short, and laborious, the heat very sharp, and the urine high-coloured, the thirst great, the tongue dry and foul, the pain of the head, back, loins, limbs, exceedingly acute; under such symptoms, he declares, he would bleed in a pestilence, or indeed any other disorder whatsoever, or else the utmost danger will arise from the inflammatory diathesis of the blood, abstracted from the contagion.

Bleeding



Bleeding therefore being omitted or performed, according as the indications require, gentle vomits, in the very beginning of the disease before any cutaneous eruption appears, are above all things exceedingly proper and useful, in lessening the force and violence of the Fever, and destroying it as it were in the bud, by discharging the putrid, bilious, acrid, and corrosive matter from the first passages, and attenuating the lentor : some of the following forms may be conveniently made use of.

℞ *Vin. ipecacoanb.* ℥j. *aq. alex. simpl.*  
*oxym. scillitic. ana* ℥ss. *m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Rad. ipecacoanbæ crassè pulv.* ℥j. *coq.*  
*leniter in aq. font.* ℥iv. *ad* ℥ij. *postquam re-*  
*frixerit cola, et adde oxym. scillitic.* ℥ss. *sp.*  
*lav. c.* ℥ss. *m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Radicis præscript. similiter pulv.* ℥j.  
*infunde in aquæ bullient.* ℥ijss. *donec refrix-*  
*erit, colaturæ claræ adde oxym. scillit.* ℥ss.  
*sp. lavend. c.* ℥ss. *m. f. haustus.*

The operation may be encouraged by a few small draughts of light chamomile tea, thin gruel, or the like, drank warm ; and in case it should not be attended with a motion downwards, a stool or two may be  
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promoted with a little manna, cream of tartar, or the like.

All volatile alkalious salts and spirits should be carefully avoided as pernicious medicines, because their known property is to dissolve and colligate the blood-globules, and to render the animal juices more acrid and alkaline; whereby they will greatly augment the putrescent state of the blood and humours, which are already too much broken down and divided. For the same reason, blisters (without great necessity) should not be hastily applied, especially in the beginning, when the Fever runs high, and doth not demand a further stimulant; because it is well known, that the salts of the Cantharides do not act merely on the skin, but affect the whole nervous and muscular system; and operate much in the same manner as the volatile alkaline salts, and consequently promote the dissolution and putrefaction of the blood. \* Indeed towards the decline of these Fevers, when the solids grow torpid, the circulation languid, the spirits effete, and the sick comatose; here nature wants a spur, and therefore at whatever time of the Fever such a train of symptoms comes on, then the application of blisters is without doubt absolutely necessary. And here it is to be observed, that where several blisters

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\* Vide Huxham's essay on Fevers.



are laid on in any acute case, the patient should drink freely of whey, emulsion, or some other subacid and demulcent liquor; otherwise he may suffer almost as much from the remedy as from the disease.

In the beginning of the disease therefore, after vomiting, instead of volatile alkalious medicines, the following may be prescribed; especially if the pulse is quick, the heat great, with a dry tongue and throat.

*Rx Pulv. è chel. c. comp. nitri purissim. ana gr. xv. camphor. gr. iij. m. f. pulv. vel bolus, syrupo croci, sumend. sextâ quâq; horâ.*

Or,

*R Pulv. è chel. c. comp. pulv. contrayerv. c. ana gr. xv. aq. alexet. simpl. ℥iss. nucis moschat. syr. è succo limon. ana ℥ij. sp. nitri dulc. gutt. xxx. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.*

Or,

*R Conf. cardiac. gr. xv. nitri gr. v. aq. alex. simpl. ℥iss. alex. sp. cum aceto ℥ij. sp. lav. c. elix. paregor. ana ℥ss. m. f. haust.*

During the use of these medicaments, it will be necessary the patient should drink freely of cooling, acidulated, diluting drinks, such as orangeade, lemonade, sack-whey, with the juice of lemons or oranges, vinegar-whey, &c. and even the vitriolic acids given in barley-water, or any other convenient vehicle

vehicle, will produce good effects, by neutralizing the alkaline animal salts.

In the Progress and towards the State of the disease, temperate, cordial, diaphoretic medicines are advisable.

℞ *Conf. Damocratis* gr. xv. *nitri purificat.* gr. v. *camphor. castor. ana* gr. iij. *aq. alex. simp.* ℥iss. *alex. sp. cum aceto* ℥iij. *syr. croci* ℥j. *m. f. haust. quintis vel sextis horis sumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. cardiac.* gr. xij *nitri* gr. iv. *camphor. castor. ana* gr. ij. *m. f. bol. vel haust. ut supra.*

Camphire is a medicine excellently well adapted to Putrid, Malignant, and even Pestilential Fevers, especially when mixed with vinegar, and when so intimately mixed with hot vinegar, after the manner of Julep. è camphorâ, it is much more agreeable to, and sits abundantly easier upon the stomach. I shall here put down the method of making this camphorated vinegar.

℞ *Camphoræ* ℥j. *sacchari purissimi* ℥ss. *aceti calefacti* ℔j. *Camphora* primùm cum paulo spiritu vinoso rectificato teratur, ut mollescat, deinde cum saccharo, donec perfectè misceantur; denique acetum calefactum sensim adde, et mixturam in operto vase frigesactam cola, ut fiat acetum camphoratum.



℞ *Aq. alex. simpl. ℥iss. aceti camphorat. ℥ss. aq. nucis mosch. syr. è cort. aurant. ana ℥ij. m. f. haust. quintis vel sextis horis sumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. font. (pane tosto) tepesactæ ℥ij. nuc. moschat. spirit. mindereri ana ℥j. sp. nitri dulc. gutt. xxx. syr. croci ℥ij. m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. alex. simp.—puræ, ana ℥j. nucis moschat. ℥ij. sp. mindereri, mixturæ simpl. batean. ana ℥j. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥ij. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.*

Huxham says, that commonly about the State of these Fevers, or between the seventh and fourteenth day, nature of her own accord endeavours to relieve herself from the putrid colluvies by vomit, or loose stools more frequently; and her regular operations should always be favoured by art: and accordingly he generally gives a gentle laxative the eighth or ninth day, unless he finds some eruption appearing, or a kindly sweat forbid it. Till this time he seldom uses any kind of purgative except a little manna, cream of tartar, or the like, at the very beginning (especially when he has reason to think the disease arises more from contagion than a putrid saburra) ordering however an emollient laxative clyster every second or third day, as there may be occasion

caſion, to prevent coſtivenefs, leſt an accumulation of fæces in this putrid diſeaſe prove a new fomes of corruption. The laxative he repeats from time to time as ſymptoms indicate, and during the operation he carefully ſupports his patient with proper cordial diet, drink, and medicine: but as for draſtic purges, they are moſt religiously to be avoided.

In the intermediate ſpaces between the boluſes or draughts, two, three or four large ſpoonfuls of the following alexipharmac apozem may be taken; by means of which, and the other remedies, not only the ſtrength will be ſupported, but a diaphoreſis likewiſe will be kept up and promoted.

*Rc Rad. ſerpentar. virg. craſſè pulverizat. ʒſs. coq. in aquæ ʒiſſs. ad ʒſs. addendo ſub ſinem coctionis coccinell. ʒj. colaturæ adde aq. alex. ſpirituos. cum aceto ʒij. ſyr. croci ʒſs. m. f. apozem.*

If a diarrhœa ſhould happen, great judgment and prudence are neceſſary, in order to diſtinguiſh whether it be critical and ſalutary, or ſymptomatic and pernicious; becauſe it is well known of what dangerous conſequence it is to ſtop a critical diarrhœa prematurely: and, indeed, it ſhould never be done without premiſing a ſmall doſe or two of rhubarb. And though a diarrhœa is often critical and ſalutary at the State, or

De-



Decline of these Fevers, yet it is generally prejudicial at the very Beginning; especially if very thin, serous, and profuse. Nothing more certainly shews a diarrhœa to be useful, than when a gentle breathing-sweat, or warm moisture of the skin, accompanies it. But where astringents are necessary, after a dose or two of rhubarb as abovementioned, recourse must be had to proper ones of theriaca andromachi, conf. damocratis, elect. è scordio, tincture of roses, red wine mulled up with cinnamon, &c. or the astringent mixture and draught prescribed in the chapter of an Acute Continual Fever, page 18. but if the case be very urgent, astringent clysters of theriaca andromachi, elect. è scordio with decoct. alb. and red wine, &c. such as are ordered in the chapter of a Hæctic Fever, pages 73, 74. are exceedingly necessary.

Though nature very frequently discharges the morbid matter, in these Fevers, by vomit and stool, yet her more constant and grand effort is through the pores of the skin. And Huxham solemnly asserts, that he never saw one of these Fevers completely judged, or carried off, till more or less of a sweat issued. If it proves moderate, warm, and equally diffused over the whole body, such as we call a breathing-sweat; if it comes on about the State of the disease, and the pulse grows more open, soft, and calm a little before, and during its continu-

ance,

ance, it is always salutary : but if very profuse, cold, clammy, or partial, about the head or breast only, we have much more reason to fear than to hope from it. If profuse sweats break forth at the Beginning, it has been already noticed, that they are generally pernicious, especially if a rigor supervenes.

As acids and subastringents are given to preserve the crasis of the blood, and the tone of the vessels, and to prevent the further putrescence of the humours, the following preparations of the bark may be used with success, especially in the Decline of these Fevers. But if the patient is costive, or has a tense and tumid abdomen, Huxham always premises a dose of rhubarb, manna, or the like.

℞ Cort. peruv. rad. serpent. virg. crassè pulv. ana ʒiſs. coq. in aquæ ʒiij. ad ʒxij. colatur. adde acet. distillat. aq. alex. spirituos. ana ʒij. m. f. apozema, cujus cap. ʒij. quartis, quintis, vel sextis horis.

Or,

℞ Aq. alex. simp. ʒiſs. tinct. peruvian. comp. (pharm. dom. nov.) ʒiſs. syr. caryoph. ʒj. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.

Ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of elixir vitrioli dulc. may occasionally be added to each draught.

The



The following alexipharmac tincture of Dr. Huxham's is likewise an excellent good medicine.

*R Cort. peruv. opt. pulv. ℥ij. flaved. aurant. hispal. ℥iss. rad. serp. virg. ℥iij. croci anglic. ℥iv. coccinel. ℥ij. sp. vini gallici ℥xx. f. infusio clausa per dies aliquot (tres saltem quatuorve) deinde coletur.*

Of this he gives from one drachm to half an ounce every fourth, sixth, or eighth hour, with ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of elixir vitrioli out of any appropriate draught, or diluted wine. The above compositions tend to strengthen the solids, to prevent the further dissolution and corruption of the blood, and in the event to restore its crasis : and this they do without shutting up the pores of the skin too much, which the bark in substance too frequently doth. For it should be noted, says he, that though very profuse sweats in these (and all other Fevers) are prejudicial ; yet gentle, easy, moderate sweats are always to be encouraged, particularly at the State, and in the Decline, by proper plentiful diluents, liquid aliment, &c. Indeed, as these Fevers very often run out to a great length of time, supporting drinks and diet are necessary, without which the patients certainly sink under them. In this view and in those abovementioned, he cannot but recommend a generous red wine,

as a most noble natural subastringent cordial, and perhaps art can scarce supply a better. Of this I am confident, continues he, that sometimes at the State, and more frequently in the Decline of Putrid Malignant Fevers, it is of the highest service ; especially when acidulated with the juice of seville orange, or lemon. It may be also impregnated with some aromatics, as cinnamon, seville orange rind, red roses, or the like, as may be indicated ; and a few drops of elixir vitrioli may be added. Rhenish and French white wines, diluted, make a most salutary drink in several kinds of Fevers, and generous cyder is little inferior to either..



## C H A P. VIII.

### Of the Small-Pox.

**A**S the Small-pox; Measles, Scarlet, and Erysipelatose Fevers are all one genus of inflammatory exanthematous Fevers, I shall treat of each of them, in the order now mentioned.

This distemper is so epidemical, that there are very few, but who undergo it at one time or other. It is likewise so contagious, that there is no disease, ever since its first appearance in the world, more difficult to guard against, than the Small-pox.

The



The events of this disease are various and doubtful, according to the different degrees of the contagious miasmata, and the greater or less disposition of the fluids of the person infected to be inflamed and putrefied.

As to the several kinds, or different sorts of Small-pox, physicians have varied according to their different fancies; some dividing them into two sorts only, some into four, others into seven; some making more, others fewer divisions, as they have observed them to appear in different stages at various times. Sydenham and Boerhaave make but two sorts, viz. the distinct and confluent, with the regular and anomalous of each sort: whilst others think the disease may more properly be divided into simple and malignant: the malignity appearing in different forms has given various appellations or names to the Small-pox; as the crystalline or lymphatic, filiquose or poddy, verrucose or warty, and the bleeding or bloody attended with purple spots, &c.

Doctor Mead calls those pustules crystalline, which, instead of thick and concocted pus, contain nothing but a thin, pallid, and as it were transparent liquid. Which sort we occasionally meet with not only in the confluent, but even in the distinct kind.

Those are called the verrucose or warty Small-pox, where no moisture is derived to the pustules; which, on the contrary, contract an hardness, and, very much resembling

bling warts, sprout up and are prominent above the skin. These are peculiar to the distinct species.

Nature is not uniform in protruding the bloody pustules. For I have been, says he, an eye-witness of their representing in the very first stage of the disease small tubercles, all turgid with gore blood; not unlike in colour to what shews itself on the skin, consequently to its being pinched by any kind of forceps. Now, these are in a little time succeeded by purple and livid spots, here and there interspersed, that answer exactly the descriptions we meet with in physical treatises on the plague. Though it is a more common accident for pustules, that come out in clusters; on the third and fourth day from their eruption, when they ought to ripen, to turn out livid and of a bloodish complexion, with a number of black spots all over the body; which in a day or two prognosticate approaching death. For these are real and genuine mortifications. It most frequently happens at this period of the distemper, that thin blood is discharged not only from the mouth, nostrils, and eyes, but flows through every out-let of the body, particularly the urinary passages, where sometimes it makes its exit the very first days of the illness. It is ocularly demonstrative, that these are of the confluent kind.



The late eminent Dr. Friend \* has made an addition of which he calls the filiquose, or poddy kind, where the pustules, destitute of all manner of moisture, exhibit an appearance of certain round, soft, and hollow bladders. Now these I look upon as a species of the crystalline, as they differ no otherwise from those, than that the protruded humidity partly transpires immediately through the cutaneous pores, and is partly absorbed by the lymphatic vessels.

All the sorts of Small-pox are essentially of the same nature, and proceed from the same cause ; and all their different kinds, appearances, symptoms, times of duration, and degrees of danger, proceed from the various degrees of virulency of the miasmata, the then different epidemical constitution, and season of the year, and the various disposition of the constitutions of the persons infected ; to which may be added, the proper or improper regimen, and methods the sick are treated with in the first stage of the disease. For from the variety of these, all the various symptoms and consequences of this disease may be clearly accounted for. Wherefore I shall here consider and treat of it as one disease, divided into the distinct, coherent, and confluent.

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\* *Epist. de quibusdam variolarum generibus.*

The distinct Small-pox, from the beginning to its end, consists of four different states or periods, viz. the febrile state, the eruptive state, the state of suppuration, and the state of declination, or scabbing.

The febrile state commonly begins with a weariness, and an indolent faintness, without being able to discover any apparent cause to which this alteration may be attributed. Soon after the patient is seized with a shivering coldness, which is succeeded by an intense heat or acute Fever, attended with sickness, nauseating, and vomiting, a violent pain in the head, back, and particularly in the loins, (which three are the characteristic signs of the Small-pox) and at the pit of the stomach, sleepiness, delirium, epileptic fits especially in young children, and in adult persons a propensity to sweat, which for the most part presage the Small-pox to be just breaking forth, and that they will be of a favourable kind.

This febrile state commences with the first perceivable sickness, and continues till the eruption begins to appear; and as that comes on, so the Fever and the rest of the above-mentioned symptoms either very much abate, or totally vanish, in proportion to the number of the pustules, and degree of greatness of the disease.

The eruptive state commences, when the pustules begin to appear in the skin, which in this distinct kind happens most commonly  
on



on the fourth day of the distemper, but often on the third, and sometimes on the fifth, though sometimes sooner, and that by how much sooner they appear, the more numerous they are like to be, and of so much worse kind they most commonly are.

This state continues till the number of pustules, which the force of the circulating blood can produce, be perfected, which usually is finished within the space of three natural days; so that at what time of the third, fourth, or fifth day, the eruption evidently begins, about the same time of the sixth, seventh, or eighth day the eruption is compleated; that is, all the pustules are then formed on the outmost superficies of the body, which being done, this state has its period. The spots or pimples, at their first coming out, are about the bigness of little pin-heads, and commonly appear here and there first in the head and face, then in the neck and breast, hands and arms, and after that all over the body; and though at their first appearance they are exceeding small, yet, rising gradually up into pustules, they are enlarged, and become more and more inflamed, with a tensive heat and pricking pain, till they form themselves into so many little tumors or phlegmons. Sometimes the jaws, eye-brows, knees, and soles of the feet are likewise inflamed with a violent pain, which increases with the pustules,

and sometimes, when the pustules are very numerous, towards the latter end of this state a troublesome soreness in the throat and a plentiful spitting will happen. And here it is observable, that the pustules suppurate in the same order in which they came forth; so that they, which came out first, do first come to maturity. The perspiration and circulation of the blood through those places, where the pustules are formed, being now entirely obstructed, very much increase the Fever and inflammation, and cause a swelling all over the body.

The blood, taken from the sick in the first state, is of a fine florid crimson colour; and, in this second state, is much inflamed and sized in proportion to the violence of the disease, as in pleuritic and other inflammatory Fevers.

From this inflamed state of the blood, and its increased velocity through those vessels which are not obstructed, is caused that high florid red colour in those spaces between the pustules, attended with a heat and pain, and that swelling, first in the face, then in the hands, and the rest of the body. For the same reason also the eye-lids (especially if the pustules are many about them) are so distended and swelled, that the patient is deprived of sight.

The state of suppuration begins, when the eruptive ends, (which is sometimes sooner and sometimes later) and has its period,  
when



when the pustules in the face, being full of mature and laudable pus or well suppurated matter, begin to turn a little rough and yellowish, and then brown, or sometimes blackish, and at last dry into scabs; which (according to Dr. Lobb) happens sometimes on the tenth day, where the pustules are very few; but most frequently on the eleventh, and sometimes on the twelfth, when the pustules are very numerous. But this is to be observed, that he reckons from the beginning of the patient's illness. Dr. Fuller says, the pustules in a distinct sort generally arrive to their just height the eighth day, and then begin to dry up into scabs and fall off; which, as he reckons from the first appearance of the eruption, pretty nearly agrees with Dr. Lobb's account. He observes likewise, that they are large on the hands and feet, but are less and less the nearer they approach the trunk; that they are of the bigness of a pea in the hands, but not so large in the other parts, and that the pustules on the hands being more pertinacious than those on the other parts, continuing fresh and white, hold out a day or two longer, and then go off by disruption; but those of the face and other parts, by disquamation. On the ninth day the head continues swelling, or swelled, till about the eleventh day, and the spaces between the pustules of the face become red and florid. On the tenth or eleventh day, the hands and

fingers

fingers swell, and continue so to do, even after the swelling of the head abates.

All this while, where the pustules are very numerous, a copious spitting of thin watery lymph continues. The patient seldom goes to stool through the second or third period of this distemper. His pulse is strong, equal, and somewhat quicker than natural. His urine is plentiful, and of a canary colour, with a cloud, or a light white sediment. His breathing is free and easy. His appetite is good, and his sleep moderate and refreshing.

The last state of the Small-pox is that of their declination, which I reckon to begin, when the pustules of the face, being completely suppurated, first begin to be incrustated and to be covered with a yellow scurf. Then after a day or two the purulent matter hardens, and is changed all over into dry scabs, which gradually scale off and fall away; which most commonly happens on the eleventh day, though sometimes a day sooner, and in some persons a day later.

This state continues till the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth day after the invasion of the distemper, that is, till the scabs are fallen off, and the patient becomes free from this disease. In the benign sort, of which we have been hitherto speaking, it is rare that any one dies, except it be in this last stage of the distemper. And here it cannot be amiss to give a short description of the benign, distinct, Small-pox.

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The pustules therefore of this sort are of an exact round figure, standing at a distance from one another, and surrounded with fine red margins; and in the interstices there are no red or purple spots, miliary eruptions, or other marks, or appearances; and on the first day of the maturation, the pustules should look whitish on the top, and swelling, and on the next day they should enlarge their basis, and rise up in a conical figure, without being transparent; and when on the third day their contents are changed into pus, or well concocted matter, these appearances give good ground to expect a happy event on the twelfth day at the farthest. I shall here beg leave to remark a few things from Dr. Lobb, viz. That though this state of declination begins at the time specified, yet the pustules in other parts of the patient, as arms, hands, body, legs, &c, continue growing, filling, and suppurating some days after. That if the pustules are exceeding numerous, the scabs will not all of them be off till the seventeenth or eighteenth day, or later.

That if the pustules are very many on the internal as well as the external superficies of the body, there happens on the twelfth day, (things proceeding well) a beneficial looseness, which carries off the relicks of this disease, that is, variolous humours with those little parts of membranes which inclosed the matter of the pustules, that were formed

on

on the œsophagus, ventricle, and intestines.

That on the eleventh day (as has been already noted) the swelling, inflammation, and pain of the face sensibly abate, and the swelling of the hands, fingers, and feet increaseth.

That when the distemper proceeds regularly, and the efforts of nature are prosperous, the scabbing goes on leisurely, equally, and uniformly. To these remarks of the doctor may be added, by way of conclusion, that the scabs, which continue moist for some time, and falling off and coming again, afford a better prognostic than those that dry away suddenly; the scabs that adhere fast and stick firmly on, presage ill.

The confluent Small-pox are attended with all the above-mentioned symptoms that the distinct are, but in a more violent degree; (only it must be remembered, that, in this kind of Small-pox, neither epileptic fits do happen to children, nor often a propensity to sweat unto adult persons previous to the eruption, as in the former sort) neither do the symptoms cease upon the eruption, though they sometimes abate a little, as in the distinct kind. The pustules at first appear like the eruption of the measles, or an erysipelas, and most commonly on the third day, but sometimes sooner, and the sooner they appear, the more they will flux, or run together. Sometimes indeed, though very rarely,

ly,



ly, the eruption may be retarded to the fourth, fifth, or sixth day, by reason of some grievous symptom which afflicts the patient before the eruption, as a violent pain in the region of the loins, like a fit of the stone; or in the side like a pleurisy; or in the limbs like a rheumatism; or in the stomach with most violent sickness and vomiting. In these cases, Sydenham observes, that the pocks not only come out later than common, but plainly indicate, that they will be also of the worst sort of the confluent kind, and attended with more than ordinary danger. And though the Fever and other symptoms are a little abated upon the eruption of the pustules, yet they continue many days after, and most of them even till the second Fever comes on, which they very seldom or never do in the distinct, and rarely in the coherent sort. The pustules are more numerous, but proportionably less; neither do they rise and fall in this sort, as in the others, especially on the face; but are depressed, flat, and intangled or joined one with another, and so cover the whole face with innumerable small and contiguous red blister-like appearances, which they cause to swell both sooner, and to a much greater degree, than the other sorts do. For here on the seventh or eighth day, the face begins to swell, and on the ninth or tenth the arms, hands, &c. likewise begin. On the two first mentioned times, viz. the seventh or eighth day,

day, the pustules also begin to turn a little white, like a skinny membrane, or rough parchment, glued to the face; which, in the four or five days following, grows gradually rougher, and changes to a deep yellow, or darkish brown colour, and sometimes black; and the more severe the distemper is, the blacker the pustules turn, and continue the longer before they fall off in scabs. A salivation almost constantly attends adults, in this kind of Small-pox, which sometimes begins with the eruption, though commonly not till a day or two after: and, if the eruption proceeds prosperously, the later and more leisurely salivation comes on, the better it is to be liked. It should not cease, nor much decrease, before the latter end of the disease, but be continued till all the variolous matter that is to come into the pustules be matured. The matter at first is thin, and spit up in large quantities; but about the tenth or eleventh day (or sometimes sooner) grows viscid and clammy, and is got up with great difficulty. Sometimes it ceases for a day or two, and returns again for a few days more: And as this salivation and swelling of the face begin to decline on the eleventh or twelfth day, the hands should swell, if they are not so before, and if they are, they should continue so for several days more. As a salivation attends grown persons in this kind of Small-pox, so a looseness most commonly attends



tends children, though it does not invade them so soon, as the salivation does the other; but at what time soever it comes, it generally continues through the whole course of the disease, if not imprudently stopped by art.

About the sixth, or seventh day, the second Fever begins to come on, and continually increases till the eleventh, twelfth, or thirteenth day, and remains some days after the beginning of the declination; which Fever proceeds from an obstruction and retention of the perspirable matter, and an absorption of the putrid variolous matter from the external and internal pustules into the circulating blood, which it now finds in an inflamed fizy state, caused by the first Fever; and from a retention of the putrid and bilious fæces of the intestinal canal; which cannot but be very considerable, as undoubtedly part of the morbid matter, separated by the glands of the mouth, fauces, &c. is swallowed, and a great deal more must be secreted by the glands of the guts, biliary ducts, &c. into the intestines. And here it may be proper to observe, that the danger of this distemper is to be chiefly estimated from the number and quality of pustules in the head and throat. For Sydenham judiciously takes notice, that this disease is not to be esteemed dangerous, because the body is full of the Small-pox, but by reason of the number of them in the face.

face. For if that be very full, though there be few, and those very distinct too in the rest of the body, yet the sick is in as much danger, as if every member was crouded with them; and, on the contrary, though the trunk and members are very full, if there be but few in the face, there is less danger. And what has been said of their number may be likewise affirmed of the kind of them; for the face plainly indicates whether they are mild or otherwise. Sometimes a pleurisy, coma, or delirium happens, sometimes purple spots are scattered about between the pustules, like so many little mortifications, which are almost always a fatal sign: at other times bloody urine, and other hæmorrhages, which are as bad, and sometimes there is a suppression of urine. Doctor Sydenham, who was confessedly a most judicious observer of nature, declares, that the greatest danger, in this confluent kind, is on the eleventh day, (the computation being made from the first seizure) but this is to be understood of the milder sort. For, in the more crude, the danger is not over before the fourteenth, and still in a more crude and worse kind not until the seventeenth; some, though very few, have been known to die the twenty-first, or later.

The blood, taken from the sick, in this kind of Small-pox, is generally much more inflamed and fizy, than in the distinct kind; especially



especially in the two last stages of the disease.

It may not be improper just to observe, that this sort of Small-pox likewise consists of four different states or periods.

The first, viz. the febrile state, begins with some of the symptoms specified, but in a more violent degree.

Secondly, The eruptive state begins with the first appearance of any pustules, which commonly happens on the second or third day of this sort, and continues till the fifth, sixth, or seventh day.

Thirdly, The state of maturation, or suppuration, begins when the cuticular eruptions are compleatly formed, viz. the fifth, sixth, or seventh day.

Fourthly, The state of declination, I reckon to begin on the eleventh or twelfth day (as the eruptions began sooner or later) when the variolous matter in the face begins to grow dry and scab. But it must be remembered, that the pustules in other parts of the external superficies of the body go on filling with new matter, and suppurating for several days after this state is begun.

The more benign the disease is, the sooner all its periods (except the first) are compleated; and the more violent it is, the longer all its stages are, except the first.

The coherent Small-pox, being a middle sort, between a distinct and a confluent, sometimes runs into the one, and sometimes

into the other, and so taketh its nature accordingly. The pustules of this sort are so numerous, and closely joined together, that several of them unite and flux one into another, and so form one very large pock; yet are not so depressed and flat, as the confluent pox are, but rise and fill something like the distinct kind. Sometimes they are attended with a salivation, and at other times not: and sometimes with more of the symptoms peculiar to the confluent, than to the distinct, and *è contra*: for it is no more, than the greater or less number of pustules, and degree of inflammation, which make them partake more of one sort, than the other; for as these are, so must the symptoms vary also.

During the state of suppuration, a secondary Fever frequently arises about the sixth, seventh, or eighth day after the eruption of the pustules, in this coherent, as well as in the confluent, Small-pox.

Before we proceed to the medicinal province, it cannot be improper to enquire what rules are to be enjoined the sick, and what regimen in point of diet ought to be observed.

In regard to the former of these articles, the seasons of the year, as well as the strength and age of the patient, are to be taken into an especial consideration. For one may with all imaginable safety do that in summer, which cannot be attempted without as much hazard



hazard in winter ; and a person young, or robust, will go through without the least inconvenience, what would soon demolish an infant, or the delicacy of a female constitution. But this at least ought to be a general rule, to keep the patient in bed during the first days of the distemper, (though I know that Sydenham advises the sick to be kept from their beds in the day-time, till the sixth day, in order to abate the Fever and inflammation ; but I could never find that the patient could bear being kept out of bed so long, unless the disease was very mild, and the pustules few) taking care by proper means as well to guard against the inclemency of winter, as, by admitting the refreshing air, to moderate the sultry heats of summer.

One ought therefore to tread in the middle way, and treat the patient in such a manner as neither to stifle him with heat and cloaths, nor obstruct the eruption and perspiration by cold. However, great care must be taken in general to procure a plentiful supply of pure fresh and moderate cooling air. For that which is hot and sultry will cause a difficulty of breathing, check the secretion of urine, and increase the number of pustules on the internal organs of the body ; whence it becomes the source of inflammations, and towards the end of the disease, mortifications.

With regard to diet, it ought, in general, to be extremely light, diluting, and cooling; such as barley-water, or water-gruel, and sometimes a light milk porridge, &c. But as the food should be accommodated to the stages of the distemper, the best course of diet, in the beginning, is that which is both laxative and diuretic. These advantages are obtained by drinks made of preserved fruits, and draughts of acidulated liquors: the best ingredients, in respect of the former, are figs, raisins, damascene or french prunes, and tamarinds; and the latter intention is answered by small beer acidulated with orange or lemon juice; thin wine-whey, or whey turned with apples, boiled in milk; pippin-water, lemonade, or orangeade; decoct. lusitanic. Fulleri; emulsions of barley-water and almonds; butter-milk and whey; rhenish or small french white wine plentifully diluted with water; cyder and water, or the like.

Dr. Huxham very ingeniously distinguishes three different kinds of Fever in the Small-pox; viz. sometimes an high inflammatory, sometimes a slow nervous, and at other times a malignant or petechial Fever, in which last the crasis of the blood becomes quite dissolved, black and livid spots appear, hæmorrhages ensue, and the pustules turn black, gangrenous, and often bloody soon after the eruption, and that too sometimes when the pocks are very few and distinct. Here then

we



we find three different kinds of Fevers produced by one species of contagion; and we are obliged in the method of cure to have a regard to the particular Fever, as well as to the peculiar nature of the contagious disease. Nay, the contagion of the Small-pox, says he, doth not always bring on a Fever, at least to any considerable degree, though it may the Small-pox. For many children, and even grown persons, have had them in the natural way in so mild a manner, that they have had no perceptible Fever, nor scarce ailed any thing previous to or during the course of them. In the first case therefore, when the Small-pox is productive of, or is attended with, an high inflammatory Fever, you are many times obliged to have recourse to repeated bleedings. But in the two latter cases, when either a slow nervous, or a malignant petechial Fever accompanies the Small-pox, be sure then to withhold your lancet as you tender and value the life of your patient. Besides, as the disease is different in different constitutions of persons, and as different constitutions of the air and manner of living have different effects on the most healthy, much more on the sick and weak, and of course on diseases. For these, and many other reasons, the promiscuous and indiscriminate use of bleeding, so commonly practised in all attacks of the Small-pox, can by no means be approved of.

By this we see how absurd the general notion of either the hot, or cold regimen is in all kinds of the Small-pox indifferently. Sometimes Sydenham's method may be proper, sometimes Morton's. In a word, the particular case requires a particular method, and the attending physician is to shew his judgment in adapting it rightly.

However, for the most part, unless a slow nervous, or malignant; petechial Fever, old age, or weakness, &c. forbid venæsection, it is necessary first of all to take away some blood from the arm, and afterwards in the foot, because bleeding in the foot has generally an admirable good effect, by making a very powerful revulsion from the head and breast, parts we should endeavour to guard, as much as possible, against the violence of the disease; unless an inflammation in the viscera, or other lower parts, which receive their blood vessels from the descending aorta, should indicate bleeding in the arm, or jugular veins, these being each of them revulsive from their opposite parts. And to forward this intention of diverting the variolous matter from the internal and vital to the surface and remote parts of the body, let the patient's feet and legs be bathed with or put into warm water, milk and water, or an emollient decoction, two or three times a day for half an hour, as warm as he can well bear it, before and at the time of eruption; applying cataplasms of bread and milk,  
boiled



boiled turneps, or the like, to the feet after each time of bathing. And in order to make these methods now proposed yet more effectual, let the patient have his lower parts kept warm, by covering them with more cloaths, whether he be in bed or up, and let them be gradually thinner towards his breast and upper parts. To this end likewise, his head should never be kept too hot, but should be shaved antecedently to the eruption, especially where there is much hair. This not only keeps the head much cooler, and less liable to be over-run with pustules, but also prevents many troublesome accidents in the course of the disease.

If, notwithstanding, the Fever continues to run high, and the eruption doth not regularly advance, Huxham advises not only bathing the legs and feet, but the arms and hands, nay and even the trunk of the body also up to the breast in warm milk and water. In this case likewise, sinapisms, or more acrid cataplasms than those before-mentioned, may be applied to the soles of the feet, hams, and wrists after each time of bathing. And as bathing is so effectual a method in relieving the patient in this deplorable distemper, by deriving the variolous matter from the vital to the more remote parts, it is somewhat to be wondered at, that it has not long since been introduced into practice here in England; since there can be no reasonable objections against it. For

it cannot be attended with any manner of inconveniency, either by the patient's taking cold (which some fear) or otherwise ; provided proper care be taken during the time of bathing.

After a competent evacuation by bleeding, it may be proper to administer a gentle emetic ; more especially if sickness, loathing, or a load at the stomach, &c. molest the patient. And as a vomit most commonly works by stool, after its operation upwards, it will discharge the body of its burthensome load of excrements, which often are troublesome to the sick, when the disease is further advanced, especially to adults, who are subject to be costive during the whole course of the disease. And probably some of the miasms lodged there, and such as may pass by the intestinal glands from the circulating fluids, during the operation, may be discharged also. But if this doth not happen, an emollient laxative clyster should be given ; and in many cases a gentle, cooling cathartic of manna, cream of tartar, glauber's salt, or rhubarb is necessary ; and even though a diarrhœa be urgent, a dose or two of rhubarb should be given.

The evening after the operation of the vomit, the following or the like draught may be taken going to rest.

℞ Pulv. è ckel. cancr. comp. sal. absinth.  
ana gr. xv. succ. limon. aq. alex. simp. ana ℥ ss.  
cin-



*cinnam. simp. ℥iij. nucis mosch. syr. de mecon.  
ana ℥ij. m. f. haustus.*

The next step to be taken, is, to keep the Fever under in such a moderate, equal, and regular manner, as to be enabled to throw off what is injurious to the body. It is necessary, therefore, jointly to restrain the inflammation of the blood, and assist the expulsion of the matter through the skin.

For the promoting both these purposes, Mead recommends the bezoardic powder and nitre, in the proportion of two parts of the former with one of the latter: though sometimes these are mixed in equal quantities. An adult may take half a drachm of this powder three or four times a day; the dose being lessened for children, agreeably to their age. To this also, should the heat of the blood be increased to a violent degree, must be added spirit of vitriol dropped in a suitable quantity into the patient's usual drink. But should vomitings, or a nausea, be predominant, half an ounce of juice of lemon, mixed with a scruple of salt of wormwood, given in a draught, he says, will allay these symptoms.

For the sake of the young prescriber, I shall here add a few forms, in order to answer the above mentioned purposes;

*R Pulv. è chel. c. comp. ℥j. aq. alex. simp.  
℥iss.—alex. sp. cum aceto, aceti destillat. ana  
℥ij. sp. nitri dulc. gutt. xv. syr. è cort. aurant.  
℥j. m. f. haust. sextâ quâq; horâ sumend.*

Or,

℞ *Chel. cancror. præp. gr. xxv. nitri purissim. gr. xij. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. nucis mosch. syr. è succo limon. ana ℥ij. m. f. haust. ut supra sumendus.*

Or,

℞ *Pulv. bezoardic. gr. xxv. nitri purificat. gr. v. m. f. pulvis sextis horis sumend. è cochl. i. julap. sequent. superbibend. cochlear. iij.*

℞ *Aq. alex. simpl. ℥vj. alex. sp. cum aceto, syr. è succo limon. ana ℥j. m. f. julapium.*

I have, with good success, sometimes ordered the following most pleasant forms, both for adults and children, who by no means could be persuaded to take any other kind of medicine, proportionably lessening the dose for children, according to their age.

℞ *Aq. rosar. ℥j. alex. sp. cum aceto ℥ij. syr. violar. ℥ss. sp. vitriol. ten. gutt. xij. m. f. haust.*

℞ *Aq. puræ, rosar. ana ℥vi. nucis mosch. ℥ij. syr. violar. ℥ss. sp. vitriol. ten. gutt. xv. m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. font. rosar. ana ℥iv. nucis mosch. ℥ss. syr. violarum ℥ij. sp. vitriol. ten. q. s. ad levem aciditatem m. f. tinctura, cujus cap. cochl.*



*sochl. iv. magn. quartis, quintis, vel sextis horis.*

But as it is the nature, different degrees, and the tendency of the Fever, and its concomitant symptoms, which must indicate and direct us when we should bleed, and to what quantity, and when we should not; and when to administer cooling medicines, &c. so also they must direct us when to give gentle, warm, cordial medicines. If therefore we find the pulse and Fever too weak or languid, and insufficient for the regular expulsion and filling of the pustules, instead of the temperate and cooling method already prescribed, we must assist nature, by having recourse to such temperately warm cordials, as are suitable to the age and constitution of the patient, and degree of the then present Fever; avoiding all volatile alkalious salts and spirits, as not only improper, but even very pernicious; because they contribute to increase the putrescent state of the fluids, which from the nature and disposition of the disease itself, are but too much tending that way already; and we likewise should be cautious not to repeat these warm cordial medicines too often, for fear of raising the Fever beyond its proper bounds, which, in this distemper, it is naturally very liable and subject to.

℞ *Pulv. contrayerv. comp. ʒj. croci gr. iv. camphor. gr. ij. confect. alkerm. q. s. m. f. bolus sextâ quâq; horâ sumend. cum haustu sequente.*

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. ʒiss. alex. sp. cum aceto, syrup. papav. errat. ana ʒij. sp. lavend. c. gutt. xxx. sp. nitri dulc. gutt. xv. m. f. haustus.*

Or,

℞ *Conf. cardiac. ʒj. castorei gr. iij. camphor. gr. ij. aq. alex. simpl. ʒiss. nucis moschat. syr. simp. ana ʒij. sp. vitriol. ten. gutt. viij. m. f. haust. sextis horis sumendus.*

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. rosar. ana ʒiij. nucis moschat. ʒiss. margarit. præp. ʒj. sacchar. albissim. ʒiij. m. f. julap. cujus cap. cochl. iv. bolorum et haustum spatiis intermediis, si languor urgeat.*

During the use of these medicines, the patient should take care to dilute well with proper liquids, such as rhenish, mountain or sack-whey, and the like.

Medicines that procure sleep, says Mead, are not to be used over hastily ; for all anodynes, except in excessive pains, obstruct in some measure the separation of the morbid matter from the blood ; and moreover, if the violence of the Fever has raised a delirium, they generally make it worse. Wherefore, it is not proper to have recourse to them  
be-



before a compleat eruption of the pustules, and then they may be administered with safety. The patient therefore, at this period, may very judiciously be enjoined to take every day towards evening either some thebaic tincture, or syrup of diacodium, especially where there is youthful vigour in the case, or the patient be an adult; for opiates agree not so well with infants. And, where great inquietude, or an extraordinary restlessness, prevails, one or other of the recited medicines may be repeated early the next morning; inasmuch as the suppuration of the matter stagnating in the pustules is promoted by rest and sleep. But the sick is not to be indulged in the free use of these, when, towards the end of the disease, he is either oppressed by a laborious respiration, or in danger of being choaked from too great a viscidty of the phlegm: yet when the pustules are very numerous, we can do very little without them, especially towards the state of the disease, when they become exceeding painful; but then greater caution should be used by giving them in smaller quantities, and joining with them sperma ceti, gum ammoniac. oxymel scilliticum, &c. as hereafter. In the mean while, if, the belly being costive, which generally happens, the Fever should still subsist, a stool must be procured every other or at least every third day, by a clyster.

℞ Confect. damocratis ℥j. camphor. gr. ij. aq. alex. simp. puleg. simp. ana ℥vj. alex. sp. cum acet. aceti destillat. ana ℥ij. oxym. scillitic. syrup. croci ana ℥j. m. f. haust. quintis vel sextis horis sumend.

Or,

℞ Aq. font. puleg. simpl. cinnam. simpl. ana ℥ss. aceti destill. ℥ij. aceti scillitic. syr. de mecon. ana ℥j. elix. paregor. (in pharm. domest. nov.) ℥ss. syr. croci ℥j. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.

Or,

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥iss. cinnamom. simp. ℥iij. cinnam. sp. oxym. scillitic. syr. croci—è meconio, ana ℥j. elix. pareg. præscript. ℥ss. m. f. haust.

℞ Cons. cynosbat. ℥iij. sperm. ceti ℥j. syr. sambuc. vel in ejus defectu, syr. pectoral. ol. amygdal. ana ℥ij. sp. vitriol. ten. gutt. xxx. vel q. s. ad moderatam aciditatem m. f. linct. cujus cap. cochl. i. frequentèr, et quando tussis, vel phlegma urget, superbibendo haustulum apozematis sequentis.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. tenuissim. ℥xij. aq. cinnam. simp. ℥ij. vini crocei, syrup. scillitic. ana ℥i. m. f. apoz.

Or,

℞ Sperm. ceti solut. ℥ij. gum. ammoniac. ℥j. aq. alexet. simp. ℥vj. alex. sp. cum aceto, syr. pectoral. ana ℥j. nitri ℥j. m. sumat cochl. iij. vel iv. quartis horis.



℞ *Decoēt. pector. ten. vel aq. bordeat.* ℥viij.  
*syr. de moris* ℥ij. *sal. volat. ammoniac.* ℥j. *m.*  
*f. gargarism. quô sæpè colluat fauces tepidè.*

℞ *Decoēt. commun. pro clyster.* ℥vj. *ol.*  
*olivar. syr. rosar. solutiv. ana* ℥j. *sal. gemm.*  
*℥j. m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.*

If this method is proper in the distinct Small-pox, it will be found more necessary in the confluent, which is attended with greater fear and danger.

The crystalline, or lymphatic pocks never mature kindly, but the matter remains crude, and a mere watery ichor to the last, and in many places they run one into another, and form very large vesications; which at length breaking and corroding all around them, the patient is ulcerated all over, and appears like a flead rabbit. Therefore, while the thinner parts are made to transpire through the skin, the grosser ought to be drawn off through the urinary passages, by diuretics. To this purpose, Mead orders nitre three or four times a day, from a scruple to half a drachm in small wine, which is the only sort that agrees with this disease, till towards the end, and then the patient may be allowed a little canary, or any other soft or generous wine, to support his strength. While nitre is thus taken, it is proper to fling in between whiles warm cordial medicines, in  
order

order to promote the flux of matter into the pustules ; such as pulv. contrayerv. c. myrrh, musk, saffron, camphire, theriaca, mithridate, confectio cardiaca, &c. especially where the skin and pustules are pale, or lurid, the pulse weak, the urine thin, watery and crude. Or proper diuretics, as nitre, sal succini, spirit. nitri dulcis, and the like, may be joined with the above cordial medicines, and given every six hours or oftener, washing them down with sack-whey, decoct. rubicund. a temperate testaceous julep, such a one as just before prescribed, or a dish of coffee now and then, with a little thin milk in it ; which Huxham declares he has known, more than once, drank through the whole course of the Small-pox with no ill effect, nay with a very good one, as it manifestly quieted the tickling vexatious cough, caused by the sharp thin rheum.

Besides these, on the fifth or sixth day of the eruption, blisters are to be applied between the shoulders, and to the arms and legs. For which purpose the blistering epithem is most convenient, which by being soft, sinks to the skin lying between the pustules, and there sticks fast. By thus giving a copious vent to the acrid morbid humors, the Fever, which increases when there is no farther drain and derivation of humors to the skin, is timely prevented ; and for the same reason, the large bladders, which the  
pustules



pustules cause by running together should be opened with a lancet.

The medicines, that are proper in this case, may be compounded in the following, or some such manner :

*Rx Pulv. contrayerv. comp. gr. xxv. sal. succin. gr. v. croci gr. iiij. camphor. gr. ij. conf. alkerm. q. s. m. f. bolus.*

*Rx Mithridat. confect. cardiac. ana gr. xv. sal. succin. gr. v. camph. gr. iiij. syr. croci q. s. f. bolus.*

*Rx Theriac. androm. confect. cardiac. ana gr. xij. myrrh. gr. vj. sal. succin. gr. v. camphor. gr. iiij. syr. è cort. aurant. q. s. f. bol.*

*Rx Aq. alex. simpl. ℥ ij. pulv. contrayerv. c. 3ss. nitri purissimi gr. xv. vini crocei ℥ij. elix. paregor. pondere, 3ss. syrup. è mecon. 3iss. m. f. haust.*

Or,

*Rx Confect. cardiac. ℥j. rad. contrayerv. pulv. moschi ana gr. v. camphor. gr. iiij. aq. alex. simp. rosar. ana ℥j. sp. lavend. c. sp. nitri dulcis ana 3ss. syr. papav. errat.—è mecon. ana ℥j. tinct. thebaic. gut. iiij. m. f. haust. quintis vel sextis horis sumend.*

Huxham very judiciously observes, that a plentiful flow of urine very happily compensates the deficiency of other evacuations : and if this happens when the salivation begins

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to

to cease, and the face subsides, it is always salutary ; and, as it is so, it should be promoted as much as possible, and the sick should be frequently prompted to discharge it, which is greatly facilitated by getting them up on their knees. For, whilst lying in bed, they have many times neither inclination, nor power to make it ; and yet immediately, on being lifted up, they shall render it in a large quantity.

It \* often happens, that the thin, acrid, variolous matter takes a turn down the intestines, and frequently in a very violent manner. Innumerable instances have occurred in the Small-pox, where a critical diarrhœa hath saved the life of the patient. Nature even substitutes this discharge in children, for the salivation in adults. We should be very careful therefore never to suppress it too hastily ; and even when it is profuse, we should not attempt it, till we have premised a dose or two of rhubarb ; and then indeed proper astringents, opiates, decoct. rubicund. decoct. ex elect. è scordio, tinct. rosar. clysters of elect. è scordio, or theriaca, &c. such as have been described in the chapter of Hectic Fevers, will answer the purpose. But in general we should only moderate it, especially at or after the state, taking care however to support the patient during the flux with a proper strengthening, subastringent, diet.

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\* Vide Huxham.



The same author likewise recommends his alexipharmac tincture of the bark (already described at the end of the chapter on putrid malignant Fevers) as particularly serviceable in the lymphatic Pox; and directs it to be given soon after the compleat eruption, to promote, as much as possible, some degree of maturation: It is certain the bark commonly brings on a laudable digestion in gleety ulcers.\* Morton gave the bark, not only in the decline, but during the maturation, of the Small-pox, if he found any remission, with success; and that too every third or fourth hour, to the quantity of a drachm.

The warty Small-pox is more dangerous than the crystalline, because the matter of the disease, being too thick, can neither suppurate nor pass off by urine. Wherefore it is necessary to be very attentive to the Fever, and to raise a sweat likewise, in order to digest the morbid humours, by the cordial medicines above-mentioned: and in this case blisters also ought to be applied.

The † bloody Small-pox requires peculiar attention. Now in this sort, if there be any room for medicine, we must arm ourselves with such remedies, as by their styptic property bind the blood as it were, and restrain it in such a manner, that it cannot burst even

\* De variolis.

† Mead de variolis et morbillis.

the minutest artery. The most excellent of this kind are the Peruvian bark, alum, and strong spirit (improperly called oil) of vitriol. Now, they are best used alternately in this manner. A drachm of the bark may be taken every six hours; and, at the expiration of three hours, a proper quantity of alum. This will prove a most effectual medicine, if it be so compounded, that three parts of alum be melted with one of that inspissated juice, which very ridiculously is called dragon's blood. The mass, when cold, must be reduced to a powder; a scruple of which, made into a bolus with conserve of roses, is sufficient for a dose. The most convenient manner of giving the strong spirit (called oil) of vitriol, is in the tincture of roses; five or six spoonfuls of which may be drank frequently between whiles. Besides this, it ought to be continually dropped into the patient's common drink; especially if livid, purple, or black spots appear interspersed with or among the pustules. This medicine will likewise be of great service, not only in the bloody sort, but even in all others, that are accompanied with petechial spots; blisters in this case likewise are sufficiently safe, when a delirium requires their application.

Or,

*R Cort. peruv. pulv. ʒj. aq. alex. simp. rosar. ana ʒx. syr. cydonior. ʒij. sp. vitriol. fort.*



*fort. gutt. iiij. m. f. haust. quintis vel sextis  
boris sumend.*

Or,

*R Cort. peruv. extract. cort. peruv. mollis  
ana. ℥j. alum. rup. gr. vj. syr. cydon. q. s. f.  
bolus quartâ quâque horâ sumend. (vel tertiâ  
si ventriculus ferat) superbibend. coch. iiij. vel  
haustulum julap. sequent.*

*R Tinct. rosar. ℥xij. aq. cinnam. simpl. ℥iiij.  
syr. cydon. ℥j. m. f. julap.*

*R Sp. vitriol. ten. ℥viij. syr. papav. errat. ℥j.  
m. cap. in omni potu ad plenam aciditatem.*

In all kinds of this disease, it is proper towards the end; namely, on the ninth or tenth day from the eruption, to loosen the belly, because a putrid Fever generally comes on about that time from the drying up of the pustules, or, if there be no suppuration, a subsiding of the swelling of the inflamed skin, which Fever cannot be taken off with more safety by any other means. But then we must make use only of the milder purgatives, such as the infusion of senna, with the addition of a little manna, or, especially in children, manna alone.

But if the patient's body happens to be loose, this remedy becomes less necessary, or may be postponed for some days. Also, when there is any purulent matter lurking under the withered skin of the pustules, there is then no room for purgatives, but the body is to be supported by suitable diet,

till all the matter is discharged ; a flux of which, Mead says, he has seen protracted beyond the twentieth day of the distemper, when the patient has notwithstanding recovered.

At this time likewise it will be necessary to take away some blood, if the heat be too great, and the patient has strength to bear it. Sydenham orders bleeding in the arm twenty-one days after the invasion, and the next day gives a cathartic, which is to be repeated every other day three times more. Doctor Mead further adds, that no Fever whatsoever calls more for a total extermination of its reliques, than this distemper. Therefore blood, in case of strength, the patient being now well recovered, says he, must be taken away, and the body kept open by purgatives, repeated at suitable intervals. These things accomplished, the constitution is to be restored to its former state by a course of milk, especially that of asses, with proper diet, and the benefit of country air in some agreeable recess.

I shall now beg leave for the sake of young practitioners to transcribe from Dr. Huxham some general, but most excellent rules and observations, founded upon sound judgment, reason, and experience, in order to obviate many of the accidents, and bad symptoms, that usually happen at the state, which is the most dangerous time of the distemper ; sub-  
joining



joining such particular formulæ of my own, as may occasionally be necessary.

The great difficulty and danger of this disease (says the same most judicious and learned author) chiefly comes on at the state or turn of the pox (which happens much sooner in some kinds than in others, the milder the pox, always the sooner); for however easily matters may have proceeded till this time, we are now (viz. the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day from the eruption) very often surprized with a very shocking change, and terrible symptoms. The swelling of the face sinks at once, the salivation suddenly ceases, the pustules grow flaccid, the interstices pale, lurid, or ash-coloured; a rigor comes on, a Fever succeeds, with great difficulty of breathing, faintness and sickness; a perpetual anxiety, tremors, subsultus, delirium, &c. soon follow. Such a change is to be expected, if the pustules break out very numerous the first, second, or third day from the seizure; if after the compleat eruption they do not fill well, keep up round and properly pointed, but grow flat, and run abroad, or have a small dimple, or black speck in the middle; if they are not surrounded with a florid base, and look themselves wan, or darkish coloured; if the urine withal hath continued, or grows pale, crude and thin, and the carotid and temporal arteries throb much, no small danger is impending. Here then the physician must

in a more especial manner watch his patient with the utmost diligence; for the affair of life and death is now to be transacted in a few hours; and, though no absolute rules can be well laid down in a disease, that is attended with such a great variety of accidents as the Small-pox; yet perhaps the following hints may not be altogether useless.

1st, If the swelling of the hands doth not regularly succeed the tumor of the face, and the swelling of the feet that of the hands, it is justly reckoned an ill symptom; for this is a regular and critical translation of the morbid humors to those parts, and commonly happens when the salivation begins to abate, and the face subsides. Where therefore circumstances are threatening, I would advise the application of epispastics to the wrists and ancles, a little before we expect the tumor of the respective parts should come on; for these not only more certainly draw the humors there, but also give them vent: and I think the use of emollient cataplasms, or fomentations, to the parts, should for some time precede the blisters, as they would also tend to solicit these critical tumors. Baglivi \* says, he ordered sponges soaked in emollient decoctions with great success. Sometimes indeed nature, of her own accord, throws the morbid matter on the extremities

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\* De variolis & morbillis.



with such violence, as to create great inflammation, tumor, and most exquisite pain; which nothing will so effectually relieve as emollient fomentations, by relaxing the parts, and opening the pores.

The foregoing method I recommended, says he, above twenty years ago, and have since practised it in abundance of instances with great advantage. The premature recession of critical tumors is always of very dangerous consequence, witness even the common gout: inasmuch that we are many times obliged to fix it by acrid cataplasms. In the above case blisters not only attract, but discharge the morbid matter. I very frequently add cantharides to the cataplasms; and I find it is now a practice with some very great physicians to apply blisters to the soles of the feet, in cases of danger.

2dly, If heat, head-ach, sickness and load at stomach, great restlessness, or stupor, come on about the sixth or eighth day from the eruption, the body being costive, as most commonly it is; a plain clyster of milk, sugar, and salt, or that last prescribed, seldom fails of giving immediate relief: and this is especially necessary, when the sick make frequent but vain efforts to stool; and this for the reasons already given.

Indeed, I seldom suffer my patients, particularly young persons, to grow so exceedingly costive: for I generally order an emollient clyster, if necessary, to be injected every second,

second, third, or fourth day from the very beginning, till I enter on the use of gentle purgatives; which keeps the patient much cooler, and renders the use of anodynes much more safe and effectual: for very often they will have little or no effect, till the body is unloaded, or bring on a comatose disposition.

And yet, 3dly, Anodynes are almost always proper, nay necessary, in the Small-pox, especially at and towards the crisis: were it for nothing but to assuage the pain from the inflammation of the skin and pustules, they would be required; for if one boil is attended with so much uneasiness, what will ten thousand occasion? However, the pain and soreness complained of is generally a good symptom. It is certainly a very bad one, when neither the skin nor pustules inflame or grow painful; for it argues a great deficiency of the *vis vitæ*, want of a due circulation in the extream capillaries, and an universal torpor. Let me further add, that, towards the state especially, the opiates should be given early in the evening, before the exacerbation comes on, and in larger doses; and, if need be, oftener repeated. Diacodium here seldom proves sufficient, unless in children. The dose of the anodyne particularly should be always increased the evening before we expect the crisis, in order to quiet the tumult, which generally comes on the ensuing night; for,



as Hippocrates \* observes, the night before the crisis, in all Fevers, is most troublesome. When the patient is very feverish and hot, I find it best to give the opiate with some acid, or out of a saline draught; but, when low and languid, with theriaca, or some alexipharmac.

In the first case therefore,

℞ *Aq. alex. simpl. ℥iss. aceti distillat. syr. è mecon. ana ℥ss. tinct. thebaic. gutt. x. m. f. haustus.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. alex. spirituos. cum aceto ℥iij. nitri gr. xv. syr. è mecon. ℥ss. tinct. thebaic. gutt. x. m. f. haust.*

Or,

℞ *Aq. font. ℥iss.—alex. sp. cum aceto, syr. è mecon. ana ℥ss. tinct. thebaic. sp. vitriol. ten. ana gutt. xij. m. f. haust.*

℞ *Sal. absinth. gr. xv. nitri purissim. gr. v. succ. limon. aq. alexet. simp. ana ℥ss.—nucis mosch. ℥ij. syr. è mecon. ℥ss. tinct. thebaic. gutt. x. m. f. haustus.*

But in the latter case, when the patient is low and languid, the following medicines may be given, taking care to keep the body open at the same time with an emollient clyster, if occasion requires.

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\* Aphorism 13. Sect. 11.

℞ *Elect.* è *scordio* ʒss. *myrrhæ* gr. v. *aq. alexter. simp.* ʒiss. *aq. alex. sp. cum aceto*, (vel *aq. nucis mosch.*) *syrup. de mecon. ana* ʒss. *tinct. thebaic. gutt. x. m. f. haust. horâ somni sumend.*—et *sextâ quâque horâ repetend. sine tinct. thebaic. et substituendo syrup. pectoral.* ʒss. loco *syrup. de mecon.*

℞ *Tinct. rosar.* ʒviij. *cap. coch. iij. vel iv. subindc, paulatim deglutiendo.*

4thly, If at the approach of the secondary Fever the pulse beats very quick, hard, and strong, the carotid arteries throb greatly, the heat grows intense, the breathing very difficult, and an acute pain of the head, or more or less of a phrenzy comes on; you are to bleed immediately, or in a very short time the case will be irrecoverable. It is observable, that the blood drawn, under such circumstances, is extreamly viscid, and as buffy as in the highest pleurisy: it is very evident, that it is in a very inflammatory state, from the ophthalmies, quinries, peripneumonies, rheumatisms, and external inflammations, which commonly succeed.

But 5thly, If, on the contrary, the pulse flags, the patient faints, the pustules and the interstices grow pale, shrivelled and sunk, or livid, the extremities coldish or clammy; you can scarce give too warm medicines, drinks, &c. nor apply too many blisters: I have seen very large quantities of warm  
wine



wine given under such circumstances, with surprizing success.

6thly, About the close of the third stadium of the Small-pox, the salivation commonly abates much, and the matter very often grows so exceeding thick and glutinous, that it is spit off with the utmost difficulty, and threatens suffocation every minute almost, unless perpetually deterged by proper gargles, syringing, &c.—I know no better, continues Huxham, in this case than cyder and honey, or vinegar, water, and honey, or oxymel scillicitum, with a little nitre or crude sal ammoniac. Mustard also may be boiled with advantage in the gargles, when a stronger stimulant is wanting. The vegetable acids are much more saponaceous and absterfive than spirit of vitriol, though more commonly used. Many times all these are ineffectual, and nothing but an actual vomit will relieve; Sydenham vomited in this case with vinum benedictum to ʒiſs.—We have much milder, but equally efficacious; nay, oxymel scillicitum frequently given many times succeeds, by gently puking, and easing both expectoration and respiration. Besides, it hath the further advantage of promoting urine and stool, which are very often deficient at this time of the disease; but, when the case is urgent, it should be quickened by a decoction, or infusion of ipecacoanha. I have had honesty and resolution enough, says he, to put this in practice several times, where  
this

this was the *derniere ressource*, and thereby have sometimes evidently snatched my patient from the jaws of death, though at the risque of my own reputation; but truly sometimes also I have lost both. But I shall ever be of Celsus's opinion, to try a doubtful remedy rather than none. It is not very uncommon to find the tongue and fauces covered with a vastly thick, adhesive, whitish, or brown pellicle, so that they look as if they had been parboiled; and the *œsophagus* and *aspera arteria* are commonly in the same condition: this neither vomit, gargle, nor aught else will remove, and is a very bad symptom, as it shews there is no manner of secretion through the glands of the parts.

Besides the above-mentioned gargles, and one already prescribed in this chapter, I shall put down two more very useful ones in this distemper, viz.

*℞ Decoēt. pectoral. ℥xiv. syrup. de moris  
Ziss. sal. nitri ℥j. m. f. gargarisma frequen-  
ter usurpandum.*

*℞ Decoēt. pectoral. ℥xiv. syr. de moris,  
oxym. scillitic. ana ℥ij. m. f. gargarism. quò  
tepefacto colluantur os et fauces frequenter.*

The great tenacity of the mucus of the mouth, fauces, &c. many times arises from want of drinking freely, through the course of the distemper.—But this is absolutely necessary



cessary to dilute the blood, support the salivation, fill the pustules, wash off the morbid acrid salts, and supply the vessels with more wholesome fluids: the very aliment in this disease should be, nay must be, chiefly liquid; as solids, for the most part, can be neither relished, nor swallowed. In the black confluent Small-pox, you must drink, or die.—Thin acidulated whey, decoct. lusitan. gruel, or water with rhenish or small white-wine, cyder and water, or the like, are exceeding proper; and if either petechiæ, or hæmorrhages appear, tincture of roses, or claret and water well acidulated.

But 7thly, When the incrustation is perfectly formed, and the salivation abates, we must study to promote some other evacuations; for nothing now is to be further thrown off on the external habit, little or nothing now can transpire through the crusty, scaly, skin, which envelopes the body like a coat of mail, or rather, in its consequences, like the poisonous shirt of Hercules: for it not only vastly hinders perspiration, but also confines the pus and sanies, which grow every hour more and more putrid, and, being continually reformed into the blood, bring on, feed, and augment the secondary Fever.

If we can keep up the salivation, and promote a due flow of well-concocted urine, at this period, things go on tolerably well; but, very often, they both greatly fail all on a sudden, and the patient falls into the  
utmost

utmost danger.—Here all endeavours should be used to renew these evacuations; more blisters should be forthwith laid on, and a laxative emollient clyster immediately injected: expectorating mixtures likewise of oyxmel scilliticum, lac ammoniac. &c. should be frequently used, such as have already been directed in this chapter, or the following.

℞ *Rob sambuc.* ℥j. *syr. pectoral. ol. amygdal. ana* ℥ij. *m. f. linctus cujus cap. cochl. i. ampl. frequenter, et urgente phlegmate, paulatim deglutiendo superbibend. haustulum decoct. pect. ten. vel infus. sem. lini tepidè.*

℞ *Gumm. ammoniac.* ℥ij. *sperm. ceti solut.* ℥j. *aq. puleg. simp.* ℥iiij. *cinnamom. simpl. oxym. scillitic. ana* ℥ij. *sp. lavend. c.* ℥ij. *m. cap. cochl. ij. sextis horis vel sæpius, si phlegma aut spirandi difficultas postulaverit.*

Moreover, it is of no small advantage at this time of the disease to shift the linnen of the sick, which is now grown exceeding foul, stiff and stinking, and becomes vastly uneasy to them: besides, it very much pollutes the air of the chamber, and renders it so very unfit for respiration, that even the most healthy can scarce bear it; nay it not only hurts the breathing, but the miasmata of this poisonous mephites are continually passing into the blood again through the vasa inhalantia, lungs, &c. and further corrupt



rupt the blood. It is surprising to find how greatly the sick are refreshed on changing the air of the room, by prudently opening the windows and doors, and removing the stinking linnen, &c. They have new life, as they frequently and properly express it; for fresh air is the breath of life. It is certainly of the highest consequence to confine such putrid air, and the sick in it. Whatever may be pretended, there is no manner of danger in shifting the sick, provided it be carefully done into very dry warm linnen; but it is a silly notion to have the shirt, or shift, worn by another person for twelve or twenty-four hours before it is put on the sick person.—Can it not be made fully dry and warm without so doing? will not the perspiration, or sweat, of the most healthy dirt and damp it.

But of this enough: I return to the affair of evacuation, and shall conclude this head with some observations on purging in the secondary Fever of the Small-pox.

When the salivation proceeds regularly, the pustules keep up and mature kindly, the swellings of the face, hands, and feet come on in due season, and the patients sleep quietly, and breathe freely; all things are well, and nature is most effectually doing her own work, and should be properly supported in it, but never disturbed.—Here I even abstain from clysters, though the patient may have been costive for several days

together, till after the compleat incrustation ; and then they are proper to prepare for the succeeding purges, which without all doubt are then necessary.

But it very often, nay almost always, happens in the coherent and confluent Pox, at, or before, this period, that more or less of a secondary Fever comes on ; partly from the resorption of the matter of the external and internal pustules, partly from the suppressed perspiration, and partly from the putrid colluvies of the intestinal canal ; which cannot but be very considerable, as undoubtedly part of the morbid matter, separated by the glands of the mouth, fauces, &c. is swallowed, and a great deal more must be secreted by the glands of the guts, biliary ducts, &c. into the intestines : for, as vastly less than usual now passes off through the skin, a much greater quantity of humors must fall on the bowels ; it being a well known maxim, that the lessening of one evacuation is the increase of another, and also that there is a peculiar consent between the skin and the guts : to all this likewise is added the purulent matter of the variculous pustules, that may happen to be in the stomach and intestines. So that there cannot but be a great lodgment of very putrid matter in the first passages, which grows the more and more virulent, the longer it continues there, and is perpetually passing again into the blood, through the absorbing vessels



vessels of the guts, and becomes a fuel to the Fever which nature endeavours even this way, partly at least, to throw off.—Should it remain there then, or should it be carried off? The answer is obvious. Nature of her own accord commonly attempts it with the greatest advantage in adults, and almost always in children, to whom a diarrhœa is a kind of succedaneum to the salivation of elder persons.—Is not this then a sufficient indication how to relieve her at such a juncture? And, in truth, what horribly fœtid, putrid, large stools do we observe in this distemper, on the use of a clyster, and more especially after a purgative, I mean at the state, or in the declination? Nay this mass of corruption lying long in the guts, and growing daily more putrid, becomes at last so extreamly acrid as to corrode them; at least so greatly irritates them, as to bring on that very diarrhœa, or dysentery, which some so vainly fear will arise from a gentle cathartic.

But further, if nature, neither by her own effort, nor the help of art, is capable of keeping the morbidic humors from falling on the more vital parts, but, from an unfortunate translation of it, is like to sink under its weight; as upon a sudden retrocession of the tumor of the face and hands, a premature suppression of the salivation, or the like; doth it not seem necessary to carry off the offending matter by some other out-

let, as particularly by the guts, which are much more easily and certainly solicited to a discharge than the pores of the skin, the urinary passages, or the salivary ducts?—Indeed when the salivation of course ceases, in my opinion, it seems proper to promote some other evacuation in its room ; and if we use a clyster, or a gentle purgative, we may readily restrain too great a discharge by an opiate.

It hath been and may be objected to this practice, that it tends to draw the noxious humors from the external habit to the vitals. —But to this I answer, that purging is more especially pleaded for, when the incrustation is formed, and the morbid matter concocted, at least as much as ever it will be (for a due concoction, or maturation, is never to be expected in the lymphatic kind;) that it is particularly contended for, when an unfavourable metastasis of the morbid matter hath already happened, and cannot well and readily be removed by other means ; that this is substituted in the place of a suppressed critical evacuation, and that nature attempts, nay, ultimately requires, a discharge this way ; that there is no other method of dislodging the putrid colluvies in the intestines, that feeds the secondary Fever, but this ; and that whenever there is a great quantity of foul corrupt matter in the first passages, of what kind soever, there is a consequent Fever ; witness verminous, crapulary, bilious Fevers, which



which cannot be carried off but by purging and vomiting ; lastly, that every one allows the absolute necessity of purging at the close of the Small-pox , otherwise boils, indurated glands, foul ulcers, carious bones, rotten lungs, or a consuming Hæctic, certainly succeed.

But when I recommend purging in the secondary Fever, of the Small-pox, I would always advise to begin with the most lenient cool cathartics : The drastic, scammoniate, aloetic purges are certainly highly improper till the Fever greatly abates ; then indeed some stronger purgatives (to which I always join some calomel) should be used. The imprudent use of strong hot purges, at the beginning, the not giving a proper anodyne after the purges, and the want of duly supporting the sick during the operation, have, I am persuaded, been frequently attended with ill consequences ; but am very sure, that purging in the secondary Fever, in the manner I have advised, is of great service, and I have seen very many instances of its great success.

Hillary justly takes notice, that in all acute diseases, and especially the Small-pox, we must all along carefully observe the patient's pulse, urine, and manner of breathing : the best pulse in a state of health, is a strong, full, equal, and slow pulse ; therefore, the nearer it approaches to these, the better, and vice versa.

The patient's urine in this disease, as well as in all exanthematous Fevers, generally deposits a sediment from the beginning to the end of the disease. A high-coloured inflamed urine, without a sediment, or with a suspension after the sediment, is a bad omen: and a clear pale urine, when the Fever is very high, or the patient delirious, is worse (except in some hysteric, and hypochondriac people).

The manner of breathing should not be quick, but free, easy, and unmolested.

As there may probably be several persons who do not altogether approve of the practice of inoculating the Small-pox, it may not perhaps be improper to communicate in this place a short, easy, and successful method of preparing the body for a mild reception of that distemper in lieu of inoculation.

Whenever, therefore, the Small-pox are predominant either in town or country, let such, as have never gone through this disease, bath their bodies, before they have received any infection, all over in a tub or any other convenient vessel of warm water, and which may be occasionally repeated. After bathing, if the person is strong and vigorous, or of a plethoric habit of body, bleeding may be necessary; and if the stomach at the same time should be loaded with phlegm, bile, or food unseasonably taken, a gentle vomit may succeed bleeding; but if neither plethora, foul stomach, &c. indicate these evacuations, they



they may both be omitted, or deferred, till we see whether they are required after the infection, or not. These being occasionally performed or omitted, it will be highly necessary to exhibit two, three, or four doses of proper cooling physic, at suitable distances after each other. The person, thus properly prepared, should frequently enter into the room of the infected person, and be more particularly about his bed with the curtains open to him, before, about, and after the time of maturation, till he is seized with the distemper: and during the whole time of preparation, till he takes the disease, let him abstain from all heating and high-seasoned meats, vinous and spirituous liquors, and let his diet be sparing, thin, cooling, and diluting; such as gruel, panado, pudding, roasted apples and bread, milk and water, butter-milk, whey, lemonade, orangeade, and the like; and sometimes small broths, a little light meat, and cooling fallads, &c. Let his mind also be kept chearful and easy, and the use of the rest of the non-naturals as regular as possible; and especially let him avoid all violent exercise, and anxiety of mind, as fear, grief, intense thought or study, and the like, as much as possible.

By this cooling regimen, and purging, the crude humors will be carried off, and the blood and other juices of the body will be kept cool, and less subject to be heated and inflamed; and consequently the succeeding

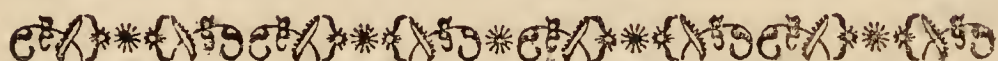
disease, and all its symptoms, more mild and favourable. Sydenham observes (even without the method here proposed) that repeated purging, before the blood is infected, most commonly renders the succeeding Small-pox distinct and favourable. “ Sæpenumero  
 “ (says he) observaverim reiteratim catharsin,  
 “ sanguine nondum inquinato, subsequentes  
 “ variolas laudabiles et distinctas ut pluri-  
 “ mum reddidisse.” Therefore when the purgatives are of the cooling kind, and assisted by this cooling regimen, and the other directions as above-mentioned, they must be much more effectual, which experience also confirms.

But if the person thus prepared, when the Small-pox is very epidemical, and in his neighbourhood, should not happen to catch the distemper, (which is sometimes likewise the case of inoculation) yet the gentle purging, and cool temperate manner of living, &c. here prescribed, and though continued for some time, will be so far from being hurtful, that, on the contrary, it cannot fail of being serviceable to the constitution; and, therefore, the trouble of repeating this method, when the disease is near him again, is so trifling, as deserves not to be mentioned in comparison of the danger that may possibly happen in receiving this distemper, when unprepared to attack such a fierce and cruel enemy. And in truth, this or some such like method of preparing the body to receive the disease, is  
 the



the chief (if not sole) advantage, which the practice of inoculation has above that of having it by infection in the usual and common natural way.

N. B. Children are to be treated in the same manner, with some little alterations made in point of diet, proportionably to their age.



## C H A P. IX.

### Of the Measles.

**T**HE Measles is an eruptive catarrhal Fever, generally epidemic, having a great affinity with the Small-pox, and never seizes any more than once. This disease consists of three different states, or periods, viz. The time of fermentation, or the febrile state; 2dly, the eruptive state; 3dly, the state of declination, or drying; for they are not subject to suppuration.

The history of this disease, according to the progress it generally makes with us, is most accurately described by our countryman, Sydenham; who affirms, it is a Fever, which both in its nature, and the method of its cure, is sufficiently connected with the Small-pox; that is to say, is attended with a very great inflammation, and protrusion of pustules, peculiar

peculiar to itself, through the skin ; which inflammation not only lays hold of the exterior but the interior parts also of the body, particularly the lungs, the consequence of which is a cough, and shortness of breath.

Fuller declares, that to go about to alter the description Doctor Sydenham hath drawn up of this distemper, would be the same thing as attempting to alter one of Phidias's statues.

I therefore, says he, judge it a wiser and better course to translate him, than thrust in a worse account of my own ; which translation I shall give exactly in his own words.

About the beginning of January, 1670. (for they use to enter early in the year) the Measles came in, and daily increased till the vernal equinox ; then having attained their height, they decreased by the same degrees, and in June following went quite off.

This being the most perfectly regular sort that ever I saw, I will describe exactly as I observed them.

They began and ended at the times aforesaid, seized chiefly on children ; but spared none in any house they entered into.

The first day, they open the tragedy with shivering, and an inequality of heat and cold successively chasing each other.

The second day, there is a perfect Fever, with great illness, thirst, loss of appetite, whiteness (but not dryness) of the tongue, a little cough, heaviness of the head and eyes,  
with



with a perpetual drowfiness ; for the most part a humor distills from the eyes and nose.

And this effusion of tears into the eyes is a most certain sign of the Measles coming.

To which we may add this other, no less certain, that though this distemper most commonly sheweth itself in the face in small roughish eruptions, yet in the breast it appeareth in red broad spots, that are quite flat, and rise not above the superficies of the skin.

The sick sneezeth, as though he had caught cold ; his eye-lids (just before eruption) swell ; he vomits often ; or has a diarrhœa with green stools (which happens mostly to such as are upon dentition :) children are more froward than they use to be.

The symptoms usually increase till the fourth day ; and then (yet sometimes they stay till the fifth) small red spots, like flea-bites, begin to come out upon the forehead and rest of the face ; which, being grown in number and magnitude, flow together, and branch out upon the face in pretty large and variously figured spots.

These spots consist of very little red papulæ, thick set together, and somewhat raised above the plain of the skin, whose protuberance may be felt, but not so easily seen.

Next to the face, which they possess themselves of before any other part, they invade, by degrees, the belly, thighs, and legs ; but they affect the trunk and limbs with redness only, and no sensible roughness.

The

The symptoms abate not upon the breaking out of the Measles, as they do in the Small-pox (yet I never observed vomiting after eruption) but the Fever and cough increase; and as to the difficulty of breathing, weakness of the eyes and defluxions, loss of appetite, &c. they remain as before.

The sixth day, or thereabouts, the papulæ dying, and the cuticula breaking, a roughish scurfiness comes upon the forehead and face; though at the same time, the spots on the rest of the body continue very broad, and exceeding red.

About the eighth day the spots of the face vanish, and on the rest of the body they are scarce to be discerned.

The ninth day they are all quite gone; the face and limbs, and sometimes the whole body appearing as though powdered with meal, by means of particles of the tattered cuticula sticking up roughish; which, upon the disease's going quite off, severs into small fragments, and afterwards scurfeth away like little scales.

Thus the Measles vanish about the eighth day; at which time the common people (being let into a mistake by counting upon the time the Small-pox useth to continue) are wont to say, they are gone in again; although, in truth, they have finished the whole course which nature designed. And they imagine, the symptoms, that arise upon their going off,  
are



are caused by the striking in of the Measles sooner than they ought.

For we are to observe, that at this time the Fever and difficulty of breathing are increased, and the cough grown so cruelly troublesome, as to hinder sleep day and night.

Such children, especially, as have been kept too hot, and have taken hot medicines, to drive or keep out the Measles, are, upon the going off of the distemper, most liable to these mischiefs; whence they are thrown into a Peripneumony, which destroys more than even the Small-pox, or any other symptom belonging to the disease: and yet if the Measles be but skilfully treated, they are of themselves not dangerous.

Sometimes a diarrhœa goes along with the Measles, sometimes followeth, and continueth many weeks after the disease, and all its other symptoms are gone, not without imminent danger, by reason of continual wasting of spirits and strength.

Sometimes, after a very hot regimen, the spots look first livid, and after black: but this happens to grown persons only. And the case is then desperate, unless there can be present relief obtained by bleeding, or a more temperate regimen.

Another more irregular sort of Measles he observed in the year 1674 and 1675. And saith,

In January 1674, there began a species of Measles different from the aforesaid, and  
raged

raged as epidemically as that, but was not so regular, and observed not so constant a type.

For they brake out sometimes sooner, sometimes later; whereas the others brake out upon the fourth day precisely.

Furthermore, they appeared first on their shoulders, and other parts of the trunk; whereas the aforesaid were seen first in the face, and then afterwards in the other parts, by degrees.

Neither in this sort, unless very rarely, did the skin, upon the departure of the Measles, scale off like bran; which was as certainly seen after the others, as useth to be after a Scarlet Fever.

Lastly, more died of these when ill treated, than of the former sort: for the Fever, and shortness of breath which usually comes when the Measles go off, were far more vehement, and more nearly represented a Peripneumony.

Yet notwithstanding this irregularity, as to the related symptoms, they agreed with the other in all the most material things.

And they increased to the vernal equinox, then decreased again, and about the summer solstice quite vanished.

In regard to the curative part, Mead observes, that as this pestilential disease borders on the Small-pox, it does not demand a very different treatment from that laid down in the same. We must bleed therefore, on the first  
symp-



symptoms of this illness, in proportion to the age and strength, and that, if possible, before any eruption; though, in case the pustules appear, we must still bleed. For the greatest danger is an inflammation of the lungs, which cannot be prevented too soon. For which reason, on an increase of the Fever, though bleeding was enjoined at the beginning of the distemper, it is necessary to repeat it. Lastly, when the disease is going off, and there is no farther protrusion of matter to the skin, and the scales are falling off, this evacuation must by no means be omitted; in order to prevent a flux of humors from falling on the breast or intestines, and the patient from becoming hectic and consumptive.

The diet ought to be of the same kind, as that enjoined in the Small-pox; so that the belly be kept rather loose than bound, during the whole course of the sickness.

As to the remedies, to these cooling ones, which are prescribed in the Small-pox, must be added such as ease the cough, and promote expectoration; namely, oily linctus, and pectoral decoction, which, with the addition of a little nitre, is to be frequently drank from the beginning to the end of the disorder.

*R Pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. ℥j. nitri purissimi gr. v. syr. pectoral. q. s. f. bolus, quintis*

*tis vel sextis horis sumend. superbibendo cochl. iij. mixturæ sequentis.*

℞ *Sperm. ceti solut. ℥ij. aq. alex. simpl. ℥iv. puleg. simp. ℥ij. nucis moschat. syrup. pectoral. ana ℥j. f. mixt.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti sol. ℥j. pulv. è chel. c. comp. gr. xv. sal. nitri gr. v. aq. alex. simp. ℥x. cinnam. simp. ℥iij. nucis mosch. oxym. scillitic. syr. pect. ana ℥j. m. f. haust. sextâ quâq; horâ sumendus.*

℞ *Herb. capill. Ven. heder. terr. siccant. rad. liquirit. ana ℥j. passul. solis exacinant. ℥ss. infunde per horæ quadrantem in aquæ bullient. ℔j. vel q. s. & cola.*

℞ *Colaturæ hujus, vel aq. bordeat. ten. ℥xiv. aq. nucis moschat. syr. pectoral. ana ℥j. nitrî purificat. ℥j. m. cap. ℥iv. bolorum vel haustum spatii intermediis.*

℞ *Cons. cynosbat. ℥iij. sp. ceti ℥j. syr. pect. ol. amygd. ana ℥ij. m. f. linct. cujus cap. cochl. j. subindè et urgente tussi, superbibend. haustulum decoct. pectoral. vel aq. bordeat. ten.*

If the patient is bound in his body, an ounce of manna may be added to the infusion instead of the pectoral syrup, and solutive syrup of roses or violets may be substituted for the pectoral syrup in the linctus.

Mead



Mead is likewise of opinion, that even Sydenham was not cautious enough, in giving diacodium on the first days of this malady; because all opiates thicken the humors, render the breath shorter, and obstruct or retard the eruption of the pustules. Therefore during the increase of the distemper, they are to be used very sparingly; though, on its declension, their exhibition is altogether proper and judicious. For when from an acrimonious phlegm infesting the lungs, a cough threatens a Hectic Fever and Consumption, we must recur to anodynes to allay the irritation. In the mean time, gentle cathartics are to be given at due intervals. Milk too, especially that of asses, is to be drank. Change of air is likewise extremely necessary; and lastly, as far as the patient's weak condition will allow of it, suitable exercise either on horseback, or in a coach, is to be daily enjoined.



## C H A P. X.

### Of the Scarlet Fever.

**T**HIS is a kind of Fever, wherein the patient is all over as red as scarlet from the beginning, whence it has its name; causing the body to look as though it was  
N tinged

tinged with deep red wine, without distinction of spots, or void interstices.

Sydenham says, the Scarlet Fever, though it may happen at any time, yet most commonly comes at the latter end of summer; at which time it seizes whole families, but especially children. It begins with coldness and shivering, as in other Fevers, without any violent sickness. Afterwards the skin is covered with red spots, which are larger, more florid, and not so uniform as the measles. They continue two or three days, and then disappear; then the cuticle falls off, and leaves behind it a sort of mealy scales, scattered over the body, and these scales come and go two or three times successively.

Morton says, the Scarlet Fever does not differ from the measles, except it be in the manner of the efflorescence only, insomuch as that it may not improperly be called the confluent measles. It requires the same regimen and method of cure. The efflorescence in the measles makes its appearance in different figures and shapes, as in squares, oblongs, and multangular figures, from whence the skin is diversely variegated: whereas, in the Scarlet Fever, the cuticle is spread all over with one continued inflammation and redness.

Sydenham reckons this disease to be nothing else than a moderate effervescence of the blood; occasioned by the heat of the foregoing summer, or some other way; and there-



therefore, lest nature should be hindered, or disturbed in doing her proper work, he forbears both bleeding and the use of clysters on the one hand, as well as the unseasonable use of cordials on the other. Upon the whole, he thinks it is sufficient, that the patient abstains from flesh, all hot cordials and spirituous liquors, and that he keeps always within, but not always in bed. But when the scales are quite gone off, and the symptoms ceased, he then thinks it proper to purge the sick with some gentle medicine that is agreeable to his age and strength; and by this simple and plain natural method, this name of a disease, for it is scarce any thing more, may be easily and safely removed. But it sometimes happens, that in the beginning of this disease, children and young persons are seized with epileptic convulsions, or a coma. In this case, a large blister should be applied to the neck, and a paretic of diacodium must be presently given, and likewise repeated every night till the patient recovers. At the same time also, he should be ordered to use, for his common drink, milk boiled with three times the quantity of water, and must be sure to avoid eating flesh meats of what kind soever.

## C H A P. XI.

## Of an Erysipelatose Fever.

**A**N Erysipelas is the second of the general tumors in Surgery, taken notice of by the ancients, deducible from choler, as the phlegmon from blood, according to their sentiments: but Turner more properly chooses to call it the offspring of a bilious serum, (pure bile, producing rather a jaundice than an erysipelas) diffused from the capillary arteries to the surface of the skin; and accordingly defines it a preternatural affection or painful swelling of the skin, taking rise from a bilious effervescence of the blood, of a yellowish red, but not so intensely as the phlegmon, attended with some pricking and burning heat, receding upon pressure, and presently again returning, accompanied also with a feverish indisposition, and light shivering, though sometimes unobserved at the time of its breaking forth on the skin, of which feverish ferment it is very commonly the critical production: nature taking this way by the bilious effervescence, to free herself of some intestine enemy, throwing him out by the miliar glandules thereof; as, in the phlegmon, other morbid particles are discharged upon the interstices of the muscles, or other fleshy parts. It differs also,

as



as already observed, from the phlegmon or common inflammation in its yellower colour, greater heat and pricking, with less of tumefaction and pulsation. And although this disease may happen to all parts of the body, yet most usually it assails the face, possibly from the pores being straiter in these parts exposed to the air, which, from the humors being stopt under the cuticle, paints the same of this colour, till the said pores being again set open, the same perspire or are discoloured.

Sydenham's account of this eruptive Fever is, that it seizes every part of the body, and at any time, but especially the face, and chiefly at the latter end of summer: the patient is frequently attacked whilst he is abroad in the open air, his face is suddenly swelled with great pain and redness, and full of small pimples, and when the inflammation is more increased, bladders sometimes arise over the forehead and other parts of the head, inso-much that the sick becomes blind with it (the country people call it a blight or planet-struck) and pustules arise like those that accompany the stinging of bees. But whatever part it seizes, and at whatever time of the year it happens, it always begins with chillness and shivering, and other common symptoms of a Fever. The disease proceeding, as the Fever first accompanied the pain, swelling, and other symptoms, (which, daily increasing, sometimes end in a gangrene) so these in like manner do not a little increase

the Fever. till both are removed by proper remedies.

There is another sort of this disease, though it seldomer happens, commonly arising from a surfeit, or a debauch of drinking, subtle and attenuating wines, or spirituous liquors. A small Fever, which leads the van, is presently followed by an eruption of pustules almost all over the body, which looks like the stings of nettles, and sometimes rise up into bladders, they presently go away again with an intolerable itching, but as often as they are scratched, they appear again.

As to the cure, he supposes, the peccant matter mixed with the blood, must be evacuated, and the ebullition of the blood (as he calls it) should be stopped by remedies that qualify it; and lastly, that the matter thrust out upon the parts should be discussed: for which purpose, he orders a large quantity of blood to be taken from the arm, and as it is almost always like that of pleuritics, if the disease doth not yield to the first bleeding, it may be repeated a second, or third time; interposing a day between each.

After bleeding, gentle purgation is necessary, as also cooling emollient clysters between whiles.

℞ *Senæ* ℥iſs. *rad. rhabarb.* ℥ſs. *tamarind.* ℥ſs. *crystall. tartar.* ℥ij. *coq. lenitèr in aq. q. s. ad ℥iij. colat. adde manncæ* ℥j. *m. f. potio.*



Or,

℞ *Infus. senæ limoniat. ℥ijss. sal. glaub. tinſt. rhabarb. spirituos. syr. rosar. solutiv. ana ℥ss. m. f. potio mane ſumenda et pro re nata repetend.*

℞ *Rob ſambuc. ℥ij. theriac. androm. ℥ss. calcis antimon. gr. xv. nitri purificat. gr. x. croci gr. v. aq. flor. ſamb. ℥ijss. alex. spirituos. cum aceto ℥ijj. syr. croci ℥j. m. f. hauſt. b. ſ. poſt operationem cathartic. ſumend. vel ſequent.*

℞ *Theriac. androm. ℥ss. pulv. contrayerv. comp. ℥j. croci. gr. ij. aq. alex. ſimp. ℥ij. alex. ſp. cum aceto ℥ss. conf. alkerm. ℥j. m. f. hauſt.*

In the intermediate days, or after proper bleeding and purging, the following electary may be taken three times a day, waſhing it down with a draught of wine-whey, barley-water, thin gruel, or the like.

℞ *Elect. lenitiv. ℥ij. pulv. contrayer. comp. ℥ij. flor. ſulphur. ſal. nitri ana ℥j. syr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. cujus cap. q. n. m. ter in die ut ſupra.*

The diet ought to be very ſparing, and moderately cooling and moiſtening, ſuch as gruel, panado, and ſmall chicken broth, with cooling herbs : avoiding fleſh, fiſh, ſtrong drinks, ſpices and pickles, and all other things that  
may

may exasperate and farther inflame the blood: the drink, barley-water, milk and water boiled together, three parts of the latter to one of the former, emulsions of almonds or the cold feeds, and now and then a small sack-whey, and the like.

But if the inflammation should seize the head and face, and the patient should complain of great pain and giddiness of his head, attended with a considerable Fever, great thirst, heat, and pricking pain upon the parts affected, &c. it will be proper (immediately after bleeding) for relief of the brain, and its meninges, or their security, in case the peccant matter should have fallen back upon the same, before it had spent itself by the pores, to order a large vesicatory between the shoulders, and one behind each ear, those emunctories of this noble part; with the following medicines, instead of the above-mentioned electary.

℞ *Cons. lujulæ, chel. cancr. præp. ana* ℥j. *rkabarb. pulv. gr. viij. nitri purificat. gr. vj. croci gr. iij. camphor. gr. ij. syr. è succo limon. q. s. ut fiat bolus sextis horis sumend. superbibendo cochl. iv. julap. sequent. de quò etiam cap. eandem quantitatem in languoribus.*

℞ *Aq. rosar.—flor. sambuci ana* ℥iiij. *alex. sp. cum aceto* ℥iss. *aceti distillati, syr. è succo limon.—croci ana* ℥ss. *sp. nitri dulcis* ℥j. *m, f. julapium.*



Or,

℞ *Chel. cancror. præp. pulv. contrayeru. comp. ana gr. xij. rhab. gr. viij. nitri. gr. vj. croci gr. ij. aq. alex. simp. ℥ij. nucis moschat. ℥j. aceti camphorat. ℥ij. sp. lav. c. nitri dulcis ana gutt. xv. syr. è cort. aurant. ℥iss. m. f. haust. sextâ quâq; horâ sumendus.*

But, if under the circumstances of a high strong pulse, a thick, viscid, yellow, fizy blood, with a bilious serum, inflamed urine, great pain, and other symptoms of an increased inflammation; or if the Fever runs high, with great thirst, accompanied with a coma, delirium, &c. in these cases, you cannot be too early, nor scarce too profuse in a second bleeding. At the same time more blisters are to be applied to the arms or other parts, with leeches to the temples; and in order to make a farther revulsion of humor from the head, the following clyster must be injected, notwithstanding a stool or two may have been procured by the rhubarb in the above medicines.

℞ *Decoct. commun. ℥viij. mell. solutiv. tinct. sac. ana ℥ij. sal. gemm. ℥ij. m. f. enema.*

As to local applications, unless the erysipelas proceeds from an external cause, we ought to avoid all cold, repelling, or restraining medicines; but if the head or face is affected from an internal cause, Wiseman advises

vifes to forbear meddling with it at all, till it has for fome time made its progrefs, and in fome degree ſpent its heat : yet if the inflammation ſpreads and renders the patient very uneaſy, ſome of the following may be preſcribed ; though, for my own part, I think it is very often the ſafer way, not to uſe any outward applications at all.

*℞ Fol. ſalviæ ſiccat. ℥j. coq. in aquæ font. ℔iij. ad ℔ij. addendo ſub finem coctionis ſapon. caſtil. ℥ſs. ebulliat ad ſolutionem ſaponis, & cola. In hoc imbuantur panni linei, tepidè parti affectæ applicentur, ac quotieſcunque fuerint exſiccati, renoventur.*

Or, a decoction of flor. ſambuc. chamæmel. & roſ. rub. adding each time of uſing it a little camphorated ſpirit : or the following from Turner.

*℞ Aq. calcis, vel aq. flor. ſambuci, ſpirit. vinoſi camphorat. ana ℥ij. ſaponis caſtil. ℥j. ſolutio inſtar epithematis utenda, ad partes inflammatas.*

Or, the following cerate, eſpecially where the cuticle is fretted, or the parts excoriated.

*℞ Ung. ſambuc. ℥ij. ceræ flavæ ℥ſs. camphor. ℥ſs. liqueſcant ſimul pro cerato.*

Or, the following from Barbette.



℞ Troch. alb. rhas. vel potius pulv. è cerussa comp. ℥j. camphor. ℥j. sp. vinos. rect. ℥j. aq. sambuc. ℥vj. m. madefiant eo lintea calidè et applicentur parti affectæ, sæpius renovanda ubi exsiccata aut refrigerata.

Or,

℞ Aq. fl. samb. ℥iiij. sp. vinos. camph. ℥ij. sap. castil. ℥j. misce et modo dicto usurpetur.

The soap may occasionally be omitted,

Or,

℞ Aq. fl. samb. sp. vinos. camph. ana ℥j. theriac. androm. ℥j. m.

Or,

℞ Aq. calcis, vel fl. sambuc. ℥ij. ol. rosar. vel sambuc. vel in horum defectû olei olivarum, sp. vinosi camphorat. ana ℥ss. m. f. embrocatio, quâ embrocetur pars affecta bis vel ter in die tepidè.



## C H A P. XII.

### Of Pleurifies.

**T**HE true genuine Pleurisy, strictly speaking, is a pricking sharp pain of the side, with an acute Fever, hard pulse; cough and difficulty of breathing, arising from an inflammation of the pleura.

Boerhaave says there is no part of the integuments of the inside of the thorax, but it is liable to be attacked by a Pleurisy, whether it be the whole pleura, or the mediastinum ; and therefore the sharp, pricking, inflammatory pain may be felt in any part of the thorax, but most commonly it accosts the sides (which is more intense at the time of inspiration, but more mild at the time of expiration) ; and this having an acute continual Fever, with a hard pulse, and almost a constant cough joined with it, makes a true pleurisy ; but if such a pain attacks the superior intercostal muscles, it is called a spurious or bastard Pleurisy. Besides the foreness to the touch, the pain on lying on the affected side, and chiefly on a full inspiration, the tumour and redness of the part, which sometimes appear, distinguish this bastard, from the true or internal Pleurisy. They are generally attended with a copious expectoration or spitting ; but it sometimes happens, that there is none at all : hence, therefore, they are distinguished, by the above author, into the moist and dry Pleurisy.

Sydenham's account of this disease is, that it is as frequent as any other, comes at any time, but especially betwixt spring and summer, and that it chiefly falls upon those of a sanguine constitution. It generally begins with a coldness and shivering, and is followed by heat, thirst, restlessness, and other well known  
symp-



symptoms of a Fever. After a few hours (though sometimes not so soon) the patient is taken with a violent pricking pain in one of his sides about the ribs, which sometimes extends itself towards the shoulder-blades, sometimes towards the spine of the back, at other times towards the breast; (in this case the mediastinum, which is a duplicature of the pleura, seems likewise to be inflamed;) he coughs frequently, which occasions great pain by disturbing the inflamed parts. The matter that is coughed up at the beginning of the disease is but little, and of a thin consistence, with some streaks of blood in it; afterwards, it is more in quantity and better digested, having also a mixture of blood with it. Sometimes the expectoration is not plentiful enough, the Fever keeps pace with the cough, the spitting of blood, the stitch, and the like; and it diminishes gradually, as the expectoration increases; the body is sometimes too much bound, sometimes loose: but the matter, occasioning this disease, does not always in the process of it attain the concoction that is due to expectoration; for it frequently happens, that the matter which is spit up is yet little and thin, as at the beginning of the distemper, and consequently the Fever and other symptoms do not at all remit till they have killed the patient.

Sometimes, when the inflammation is great and the disease very violent, and bleeding  
has

has been omitted, the pleuritic person cannot so much as cough, but, labouring under an unsurmountable difficulty of breathing, is at last quite suffocated. Sometimes likewise the parts inflamed suppurate, and the cavity of the breast is filled with matter. In which case, though the original Fever either wholly ceases, or is at least lessened, yet the patient is still in danger; for an empyema, or an Hæctic Fever following, the poor wretch dies consumptive. It also now and then happens, from the use of hot medicines, or other bad management, that a Pleurisy comes upon other Fevers by a translation of the febrile matter upon the pleura. The blood, in this disease, when cold, looks like melted suet.

It is a fatal symptom when the pleuritic pain suddenly ceases, and yet the difficulty of breathing and load at breast still continue, or increase: for according to Hippocrates's aphorism, "a peripneumony supervening a pleurisy is dangerous."\*

A Pleurisy is known from a peripneumony in this; that as the pleura is a fine nervous membrane, most exquisitely sensible, therefore the pain will be more acute in a Pleurisy than in a peripneumony, because the lungs which are the seat of a peripneumony, being of a soft spongy nature, and

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\* Sect. 7. Aphor. 11. A pleuritide peripneumonia malum.



abundantly less nervous, consequently must be much less sensible ; but, on the contrary, the difficulty of breathing is much greater in a peripneumony, than in a Pleurisy.

The hardness of the pulse also according to Baglivi, is almost a pathognomonic sign of a Pleurisy, though the other signs may not be manifest ; a hard pulse being for ever an inseparable companion of all inflammations of the nervous and membranous parts.\*

“ Si vis cognoscere pleuritidem, says he,  
 “ præcipuam curam in natura pulsus cog-  
 “ noscenda reponito, pulsûs durities est sig-  
 “ num ferè infallibile omnium pleuritidum ;  
 “ et dum obscuræ sunt pleuritides, vel aliis  
 “ complicatæ pectoris morbis, si duritiem (id  
 “ est nimiam arteriæ tensionem, vibrationem-  
 “ que) in pulsu deprehenderis, quamvis re-  
 “ liqua earum signa non adsint, pro certo  
 “ habeas patientem laborare pleuritide ; pul-  
 “ sus enim durus omnium inflammationum  
 “ partes nerveas, vel membraneas, obsiden-  
 “ tium est comes indivulsus.” Therefore,  
 when the pain of the thorax is violent, the pulse hard, tense, and quick, the Fever high ; the pains may be pronounced pleuritic, especially when a rigor preceded.

The inflamed pleura likewise, is sometimes apt to adhere to the external membrane of the lungs, which, being only a

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\* Bagliv. de pleuritide.

continuation of the pleura itself, may very easily propagate the inflammation to them. Besides, as the mediastinum is but a duplicate of the pleura, and the external membrane of the pericardium, and the upper membrane of the diaphragm are likewise from the pleura ; any part therefore of this widely expanded membrane being either primarily inflamed, or secondarily from the inflammation of the pleura, a kind of *Pleurisy*, as Huxham observes, may be generated, in which the lungs themselves by consent of parts will soon become greatly affected.

Indeed, the inflammation of the diaphragm is properly called a *paraphrenitis*, and is thus described by Boerhaave : “ A *paraphrenitis* is a direful disease much like a *Pleurisy*, wherein the diaphragm, or at least that part of the pleura which encompasses the diaphragm or midriff, is inflamed, and this is what happens more frequently than is commonly believed. It is known by a very acute continual Fever, an intolerable inflammatory pain of the part affected ; which pain is exceedingly augmented by inspiration, coughing, sneezing, repletion of the stomach, a nausea, vomiting, compression of the abdomen in going to stool or making water. Hence the breathing is thick, short, and suffocating, and performed only by the motion of the thorax, the abdomen at the same time being seemingly still or in a quiescent state. There is also



a constant delirium, a drawing in of the hypochondria inwards, and upwards, an involuntary laughter, convulsions, madness, and gangrene."

"This disease terminates as in a Pleurisy, but is attended with more violent symptoms, and is much more fatal. If the part affected suppurates, the matter will fall into the abdomen, and produce a purulent ascites."

The cure must be partly the same as in a Pleurisy: emollient clysters in this distemper are frequently useful, and in this case more particularly, on occasion of the nearness of the place affected.

From what has been said on this subject, it is evident, that all kinds of pains in the breasts, and Pleurifies especially, are in a peculiar manner dangerous, as they are very apt to bring on more or less of a peripneumony, by causing a great interruption to regular and easy respiration. And this is the reason, as Doctor Huxham observes, why there are more pleuritic Fevers accompanied with peripneumonic symptoms, than true and exquisite Pleurifies: and, whenever this is the case, the disease may very properly be called a Pleuro-peripneumony; as, for instance, where a severe pain of the side is attended with an acute Fever, load at breast, cough, difficulty of breathing, expectoration, or spitting of blood, then the disease is termed a Pleuro-peripneumony.

Baglivi affirms, that Pleurifies frequently are occult, because they are without pain, from whence arise most grievous errors in practice. To discover therefore, whether there be a Pleurify or no, let the patient lie on the right or left side, and bid him fetch a deep breath and force a cough, and after a respiration, or two, ask him, whether betwixt breathing, and coughing, he feels a pain or heaviness any where in his breast, which if he does, the case is plain ; by this means these occult Pleurifies may be discovered, to the great benefit and advantage of those, who labour under them.

He observes, that the facility or difficulty of respiration in this distemper affords the surest prognostic. His words, which immediately follow those already quoted, are these :  
 “ Pleuritide jam cognita nil aliud per totam  
 “ morbi curationem diligentius observato,  
 “ quam spirandi difficultatem, quæ quò fuerit  
 “ faciliior, vel difficilior, eò pleuritis erit  
 “ felicioris, vel infelicioris, eventus.” It is likely to go very bad with pleuriticks, and peripneumonicks, when they do not expectorate at all. The best hopes of relief in such case are, if a large flux of urine comes on instead of spitting. They who have had a pain in the internal parts of their ear, if it comes to suppuration, generally recover.

That plentiful bleeding in the beginning of all inflammatory Pleurifies is absolutely necessary, will not admit of the least doubt,  
 or



or dispute ; and therefore, previously to any other attempt of relief, you cannot be too early in drawing off, from a large orifice, more or less blood, according to the strength of the patient, pulse, and Fever, violence of the pain, difficulty of breathing, &c. and that to be repeated as often as the urgency of the symptoms may require it. The rule, according to Boerhaave, is to let blood so often, until there no longer appears a white inflammatory pellicle, or siziness, upon the top of it, when cold ; and therefore the quality of the blood should be nicely inspected. For, as Huxham observes, a dense fizy blood not only indicates an abundant quantity of the red globules, but likewise its inflammatory disposition ; and that the patient, if need be, can well bear large and repeating bleeding. For it ought to be duly considered, that if an inflammation of the pleura, &c. is not timely abated by bleeding, or resolved by proper diluting, cooling, emollient drinks and medicines, it cannot but end in an imposthumatation, or gangrene.

Sydenham orders bleeding to be repeated three or four times, if the case requires it, and observes that in grown persons this malady is hardly ever cured with less loss than about forty ounces of blood.

Riverius directs bleeding every day, and sometimes, when the Pleurisy is very acute, twice a day, till the pain and Fever are much abated ; and furthermore says, that it is so necessary in the beginning of this disease,

that it ought never to be omitted, in young, or old people, women with child, or in child-bed, and even during the time of the catamenia : His words are these \*. “ Adeò  
 “ autem necessaria est venæ sectio in hujus  
 “ affectus principio, ut nunquam omitti de-  
 “ beat, nedum in senibus, pueris, gravidis  
 “ mulieribus, puerperis, et menstruas purga-  
 “ tiones patientibus, quibus omnibus expe-  
 “ rientia docuit phlebotomiam, præsentē hoc  
 “ affectu, fuisse utilissimam.”

Indeed Baglivi cautions against further bleeding, when no fizy coat appears on the blood in the second bleeding : In pleuritide, peripneumonia, et hujusmodi inflammatoriis pulmonum morbis, si in sanguine è vena secta extracto non appareat in superficie crusta alba, quæ necessariò apparere debet, pessimum ; materies namque illa crustam efficiens in pulmone remanet, eumque infarcit ; unde paulò post crescunt febris, inflammatio, spirandi difficultas, & reliqua symptomata ; si vero in altera sanguinis missione incipiat apperere, bonum : contra si in secunda nè quidem apparebit, abstineto statim a sanguinis missione, aliter interficies ægrotantem.\* But with great deference to this judicious and truly learned physician, it is well known, and frequently observed, that the first, second, and sometimes the third blood, will not appear buffy, especially if it trickles down

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\* Cap. de Plenritide.



the arm, and doth not come off in a full stream, which frequently happens either from a small orifice, too strait a bandage, or by the sliding of the skin over the orifice, and though it is apparently florid, when cold, yet if it is not of a loose and soft, but on the contrary, of a very dense and tenacious contexture, and forms itself into a regular firm crassamentum with little or no serum, such a conditioned blood is but a little remove from that which appears with a white, fizy, coat upon it; and therefore, if the Fever, pain, difficulty of breathing, &c. are urgent, provided the strength of the patient will admit of it, bleeding, under these circumstances, must again and again be repeated, in the same manner as if the blood had a fizy appearance, till the symptoms are greatly abated, or entirely vanished.

Although a looseness in the beginning of this distemper is not safe, and therefore to be guarded against, because it lowers the strength, and stops or retards the spitting, yet, on the other hand, we should never suffer the body to be too costive, lest it increase the Fever; and therefore if the patient is bound, an emollient cooling clyster should immediately succeed bleeding, which not only empties the intestines of gross excrements and wind, but also derives a greater quantity of blood through the descending aorta and iliacs, and in both respects eases the superior parts.

As all inflammatory pain arises from too great a tension of the fibres, it will be necessary, after the first or second bleeding, to apply emollient fomentations, liniments, cataplasms, &c. to the pained part, in order to relax the fibres, and take off the tension; and in very threatening circumstances, in obstinate violent Pleurifies, pleuro-peripneumonies, and a paraphrenitis, warm emollient baths for the patient to sit in up to his neck, or arm-pits, when they can be conveniently used, must be of very great service: inasmuch as they certainly promote expectoration, by easing the pain, and giving more liberty to the intercostal muscles, &c. to expand and contract the thorax, and pump up the matter.

Riverius, among many other applications of this kind, recommends the cawl of a sheep fresh taken out, as soon as killed, or made warm in hot water, as an excellent anodyne; but prefers the lungs of the sheep, as more efficacious. He likewise recommends as a powerful resolvent, hot bread just taken from the oven, cut through the middle, and moistened with fresh melted butter, to be applied to the part. “Panis recens è furno extractus, per medium sectus, et in butyro recentis liquato madefactus, et admotus, materiam lateri impactam potentèr resolvit.”\*

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\* Cap. de Pleuritide.



The following fots and liniments are easily prepared, and are as convenient and useful as any.

*Rx Fol. althææ, malvæ, flor. chamæmel. sambuc. ana ℥ij. sem. lini, sænugræc. ana ℥j. aq. font. ℔ij. lact. vaccin. ℔j. coquantur simul ad ℔ij. pro fotu, quô tepidè foveatur pars dolens bis vel ter in die.*

Or let a large ox-bladder, half filled with hot water, be applied very warm to the part affected: or, a large sponge dipped in the fomentation, and gently pressed, may be applied warm.

*Rx Ung. ex althæa ℥j. ol. amygdalin. ℥vj. el. macis express. ℥ij. m. f. liniment. quô latus dolens embrocetur calidè bis in die vel sæpiùs superimponend. pannum laneum.*

*Rx Ung. ex alth. ℥j. spir. vinos. rect. ℥iij. sp. salis ammoniac. ℥iss. m. f. linimentum.*

*Rx Ung. ex alth. ℥iij. sperm. ceti ℥iij. sp. sal. ammon. ℥iss. tinct. thebaic. ℥ij. f. linimentum.*

Or, after due fomentations, the following plaster:

*Rx Empl. è cymino ℥iss. camphor. opii colat. ana ℥ij. f. empl. toti regioni lateris affecti applicandum.*

After the first bleeding, and the bowels likewise having been emptied by a clyster as above directed, if costive, nitrous medicines, as they both cool and attenuate the blood, together with a cooling, emollient, diluting regimen, should be forthwith entered upon; such as thin gruel, light barley-water, small pectoral decoctions or infusions of colts-foot, ground-ivy, maiden-hair, liquorice, figs, raisins, red poppies, &c. emulsions, butter-milk, whey, and such like: if any thing more detergent is wanting to the above drinks, honey may be added, which will both ease the cough, and promote expectoration: any or all of these, by turns, should be frequently drank warm in small draughts. To these also may be added, with great advantage, relaxing, soft, oily medicaments, such as sperma ceti, the oils of almonds, linseed, or olives.

℞ *Nitri purificat.* ℥ss. *aq. alex. simpl.* ℥iss. *nucis moschat.* ℥j. *syr. pectoral.* ℥iij. *m. f. haust.* *quartis, quintis, vel sextis horis sumendus.*

℞ *Aq. hordeat.* ℥xiiij. *nucis mosch.* ℥j. *oxym. simp.* ℥ij. *m. f. apozema, cujus cap.* ℥iv. *tepefact. tempore inter haustus medio.*

Or,

℞ *Ol. amygdal.—lini, vel olivar.* ℥vj. *aq. alex. simpl.* ℥j. *alex. sp. cum aceto* ℥iss. *syr. pect.* ℥ij. *m. f. haust. quintâ vel sextâ quâq; horâ sumend.*

℞



℞ *Aq. hordeat. vel infus. pector. ten. ℥xij.*  
*aq. alex. sp. cum aceto ℥ij. nitri purissim. ℥ij.*  
*syrup. pectoral. ℥j. m. f. apoz. cujus bibat ℥iv.*  
*tepefact. spatiis intermediis haustum.*

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti solut. sal. nitri ana ℥ss. aq.*  
*alex. simp. ℥ss. puleg. simpl. ℥ss. alex. sp. cum*  
*aceto, syr. pectoral. ana ℥ij. m. f. haust. quintis*  
*vel sextis horis sumend.*

If the pain of the side, difficulty of breathing, and the rest of the symptoms are not relieved by the first bleeding, after eight, ten, or twelve hours more blood should be drawn, nay even sooner if they become more aggravated, and this must be repeated, if the symptoms increase, or continue; especially if the blood appears very firm and dense, or covered over with a tough yellowish coat, or buff, as it is called. But if the pain continues after many bleedings, and the pulse becomes low, and the patient weak and languid, cupping with scarification should be used to the part affected; and if, notwithstanding, the pain should still remain, a blister may be applied to the pained part, over the scarifications, which has sometimes proved successful, when other methods have failed.

Whenever the patient begins freely to spit off a yellowish concocted matter, lightly tinged with blood, especially if the breathing becomes more free upon it, further bleeding must

must either be omitted, or so moderated, as to relieve the breast without impairing the strength and checking the expectoration ; which at this time should be promoted by adding to the above medicines gum. ammoniac. oxym. vel syrup. scillitic. &c. or, some of the following prescriptions.

*Rx* *Sperm. ceti solut. gum. ammoniac. ana ℥j. nitri ℥ss. aq. alex. simp. ℥iiij. puleg. simpl. ℥ij. cinnam. simp. ℥j. syrup. scillitic.—pectoral. ana ℥ss. sp. salis ammoniac. ℥ss. f. mixtura, cujus cap. cochl. iv. sexta quaque hora.*

Or,

*Rx* *Sperm. ceti sol. ℥j. ol. amygdal. ℥ss. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. nucis mosch. oxym. scillitic. syr. pect. ana ℥j. nitri ℥ss. m. f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ sumend.*

*Rx* *Infus. pect. ten. vel aq. hordeat. ℥xiiij. aq. cinn. simpl. ℥ij. gum. ammon. ℥iss. m. cap. ℥iv. inter haustus tepidè.*

*Rx* *Ol. amygd. ℥iv. syr. pector. ℥iiij. oxym. simp. ℥j. aq. cinnam. spirituos. ℥ss. m. cap. cochl. j. frequenter, præcipuè quando urget tussis.*

As pain is a stimulus, which greatly quickens the circulation, and heats the blood, and as it likewise derives more than what is natural to the pained part, it must necessarily increase the inflammation : therefore when the pain is very violent, the pulse hard, quick, and tense, the Fever high, with  
a sharp



a sharp cough, &c. the use of gentle opiates such as diacodium, elixir paregoricum, or the like, prudently interposed, after plentiful bleeding, are certainly of exceeding great service, and therefore one drachm of the elix. paregoric. may be substituted, in the spermaceti draught above-mentioned, in the room of the aq. nucis mosch. and a drachm of diacodium instead of syrup. pectoral. and likewise, if occasion should require it, an ounce of syrup. de mecon. may be put in the above oily mixture, in the place of oxymel simplex.

Or,

℞ *Cons. cynosbat.* ʒiij. *sperm. ceti* ʒj. *nitri* ʒss. *syrup. papav. errat. ol. amygdal. ana* ʒij. *m. f. linct. cujus cap. cochl. j. frequenter, et urgente tussi.*

Or,

℞ *Cons. cynosbat.* ʒiij. *sp. ceti* ʒj. *nitri* ʒss. *syr. pectoral.—ē mecon. ana* ʒj. *ol. lini frigide extract.* ʒij. *m. f. linctus.*

But where oils disagree, the following very useful and grateful medicine may be given.

℞ *Sem. lini integr.* ʒiij. *rad. liquirit. incis.* ʒj. *aq. bullient.* ℥j. *infund. donec refrixerit et cola.*

℞ *Hujus colatur.* ʒxiiij. *aq. nucis mosch.* ʒj. *syr. bacc. sambuc. vel syr. ribesior. nigr. vel—*  
pa-

*papaver. errat. ℥ij. nitri purificat. ℥ij. m. cap. ℥iv. sextis horis.*

Or,

*℞ Hordei perlat. mundat. flor. papaver. errat. siccat. ana ℥j. coq. in aq. font. ℔iij. ad ℔j. ℥xiiij. colatur. add. aq. alex. sp. cum aceto ℥ij. mellis despumat. ℥j. nitri ℥ij. m. cap. ℔ss. tepefact. sextâ quâque horâ.*

In some epidemic Pleurifies, particularly in continued chilly, wet, foggy weather, and persons formerly subject to catarrhal or cold rheumatic disorders, Huxham advises gentle sweating, especially after the third or fourth day, when a due quantity of blood has been previously drawn off; and, with this view, adds camphire to the nitre, &c. which joined with small doses of elixir paregoricum out of thin warm whey, or ptisan, seldom or never fails of answering the intention. In these cases likewise, as well as in a bastard Pleurisy, which is a kind of inflammatory rheumatism of the intercostal muscles, as also in the true internal Pleurisy, after the Fever is abated by very plentiful bleeding in the arm, I have often found wonderful relief from some of the following medicines, though now grown somewhat obsolete, especially the *simum equinum*, which are endowed with a singular power of attenuating the blood, and producing a diaphoresis.



℞ Fimi equini ℥vi. infunde calidè et clausè  
in aq. puleg. simpl. q. s. ad ℥xij. cola per ex-  
pressionem fortem.

℞ Hujus colaturæ ℥iiss. aq. alex. sp. cum  
acet. ℥ss. mithridat. ℥j. sacch. alb. q. s. f.  
haust. sumend. sextâ quâque horâ.

Or,

℞ Sperm. ceti ℥ss. sal. vol. c. c. gr. v. syr.  
pect. q. s. f. bolus sextis horis sumend.  
cum haustulo apozem. seq. tepid. vel decoct.  
pect.

℞ Decoct. pect. aq. puleg. simpl. ana ℔j.  
fimi equin. ℥vj. f. infus. calidè et clausè, co-  
latur. adde aq. alex. sp. cum aceto ℥iij. syr.  
croci ℥j. m. f. apozema.

Applicentur cucurbitulæ cum scarificatione  
parti dolenti, ut fluat sanguis ad ℥x. si do-  
lor lateris violentè redierit. Sed si non ob-  
stante cucurbitularum applicatione dolor urgeat,  
post aliquot horas applicetur vesicatorium parti  
affectæ.

Or,

℞ Aq. alex. simpl. ℥iss. alex. sp. cum aceto  
℥iij. succ. fimi equini fortiter express. ℥j. syr.  
papav. rhæad. ℥ss. sp. salis ammoniac gutt.  
xx. m. f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ su-  
mend.

Or,

℞ *Sperm. ceti* (vitell. ovi solut.) ℥ss. sal.  
c. c. vol. gr. v. aq. puleg. simpl. ℥ij. alex. sp.  
cum aceto, syrup. pectoral. ana ℥ij. m. f.  
haust.

Or,

℞ *Decoct. pector.* ℥ij. sp. c. c. gutt. xxx.  
vel xl. syr. pector. ℥vi. m. f. haust. ut supra  
sumend.

The pain and Fever being now gone, it will be proper, after some few days, to finish the cure with gentle purging, which may be occasionally repeated once, twice, or oftener, at proper intervals, according to the age, strength, and constitution of the patient.

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C H A P.





## C H A P. XIII.

Of a Peripneumony and Pleuro-  
Peripneumony.

**A** Peripneumony, being a morbid affection of one of the most principal and important organs of animal life, may be understood, by having a pain and load at the breast, a short difficult breathing, an acute continual Fever, and a frequent vexatious cough, proceeding from an inflammation of that curious and admirable bowel, the lungs.

A Peripneumony is sometimes a primary distemper, and sometimes it succeeds other diseases, as a quinsy, pleurisy, &c. and is of the same essence and nature as a pleurisy. The signs or symptoms also of a Peripneumony for the most part agree with those of a pleurisy; two of them are altogether the same, viz. an acute Fever, and a cough, which is sometimes dry, and sometimes moist: the rest differ only in respect of the part affected. The difficulty of breathing therefore is greater than in a pleurisy;

rify ; infomuch that the patient feems to be fuffocated, and cannot breathe but in an erect pofture ; but the pain, which is more obtufe and heavy than in a pleurify, fometimes is not or fcarce perceived, except in coughing.

When a pleurify is complicated with peripneumonic fymptoms, which moft frequently happens, this mixed or compound difeafe is by the moderns very properly called a Pleuro-Peripneumony.

Cælius Aurelianus hath very accurately defcribed a Peripneumony. There is, fays he, attending a Peripneumony an acute Fever, a heavinefs of the breaft, a fenfation of the fides and fternum labouring as it were with a fort of difficulty ; the perfon can lie no otherwife than on his back a little raifed up, very uneasy if he attempts to lie on either fide, there is a florid rednefs of the countenance, a fplendor of the eyes ; next comes on a fhortnefs of breath, a little cough difcharging bloody and bilious or frothy fputtle, yellower or more frothy than is ufual in a pleurify. In the progrefs of the diftemper the difficulty of breathing increafes, a longing defire to catch the cold air, and to take in a great deal of it at a breath, craving to drink fomething that is cold, the mouth dry, the tongue rough, at firft whitifh, afterwards red, the pulfe violent and quick, there is an anxiety, a tossing and tumbling, continual watchings, a groaning and



and disturbed sleep. As the distemper still heightens, the breath becomes exceedingly difficult, and is fetched with a whistling noise; then the neck and face are bloated, the eyes are fixed, the sight obscure and cloudy, the understanding lost, with a cold numbness and lividness of the joints, the tongue swoln thicker, a sweating of the upper parts, the pulse imperceptible or creeping; last of all, a resounding noise of the breast. Lo, as Allen observes, here is an accurate description of a distemper by an ancient physician, standing upon record, to the shame of us moderns!

A Peripneumony, according to Boerhaave, is an inflammation of the whole lungs, or else of one lobe only. The first is justly looked upon to be incurable, by reason of the magnitude of the distemper, the other sometimes admits of a cure. It is treated after the same manner, and with the same remedies as a Pleurisy, and most commonly hath the same event. If the inflammation be not discussed in fourteen days, an abscess will be formed, which is called a vomica; the tokens of which are shiverings, an abatement of the pain, and a low pulse, the difficulty of breathing, thirst, and a slight Fever in the evenings still remaining, &c. Upon this sometimes a sudden suffocation follows from an eruption of the purulent matter into the aspera arteria; sometimes it is evacuated by spitting it up in great quantities; or, if the rupture so happens, it falls into the

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cavity

cavity of the thorax, from whence an empyema, a phthisis, &c. Lastly, the purulent matter is sometimes resorbed by the pulmonary veins, and is mixed with the blood, and by means of the circulation is deposited in some one of the viscera, as the liver, the spleen, brain, &c. and from hence it comes to pass, that peripneumonic abscesses happen about the ears, the legs, the hypochondria, in which case, they suddenly disappear, and if the Peripneumony returns, the event is mortal.

Hippocrates says, “ that, in a Peripneumony, there is an acute Fever, a quick  
“ and hot respiration, an anxiety, a loss of  
“ strength, a tumbling and tossing of the  
“ body, pains under the shoulder-blades, and  
“ about the collar-bones and breasts, a great  
“ weight in the chest, and sometimes also a  
“ delirium, &c.”

Huxham observes, that there are several kinds of this disease. For it may arise from a violent inflammation of the lungs, by a very fizy dense blood obstructing very many of the pulmonic and bronchial arteries, or from an obstruction of the lungs by a heavy, viscid, pituitous matter; as is the case in what Sydenham and later writers call a Peripneumonia notha; or from a thin acrid defluxion on the lungs, and then it is a catarrhal Peripneumony. And yet there are some general symptoms common to them all, particularly a load at breast, a short  
difficult



difficult breathing, a cough, and more or less of a Fever: which few obvious symptoms however give the general denomination of a Peripneumony, though in nature very different, and to be treated very differently.

As in this chapter I am more immediately concerned in treating upon the inflammatory Peripneumony, I shall reserve, by way of conclusion, the Peripneumonia notha for the next chapter, and only take notice in general of what Huxham observes in regard to a catarrhal Peripneumony. The matter expectorated, says he, is extremely thin and crude, and the defluxion so very acrid as to excoriate the windpipe, causing an incessant and very violent cough. In this case, a great loss of blood is not necessary; however, some should be drawn in the beginning to abate the inflammatory disposition, and prevent future ill accidents. Blisters should be applied early, and purgatives are proper to carry off the serous colluvies. A demulcent pectoral ptisan is proper to temperate the acrimony of the humors. It should be taken warm with mild diaphoretics, to promote easy breathing sweats. Coffee is a useful drink. Gentle opiates likewise, such as diacodium, or elixir paregoricum, are required to moderate the cough, in small doses often repeated; with which may be joined, spermaceti, myrrh, olibanum, and camphire, because they will help to thicken the thin ca-

tarrhal humor, and by that means abate its irritation.

Sydenham observes, it is commonly said, that a Pleurisy, or Peripneumony, is sometimes malignant, and that then it will not bear bleeding, at least not so often as this disease commonly requires. I think indeed, says he, that a true and essential Pleurisy, which comes indifferently in all constitutions of all years, doth always indicate repeated bleeding; yet it sometimes happens that a Fever properly epidemic, by reason of a sudden alteration of the manifest qualities of the air, freely puts off the morbid matter upon the pleura or lungs, and yet the Fever remains altogether the same. In this case, though bleeding may be allowed that the symptom, if it rage much, may be abated, yet, generally speaking, more blood ought not to be drawn upon the account of the symptom, than the Fever requires on which the symptom depends. For, if the Fever be of that nature, that it doth not abhor repeated bleeding, it may be repeated in a Pleurisy, which is the symptom of it. But if the Fever will not bear repeated bleeding, it will do no good; but, on the contrary, will do a great deal of hurt in the Pleurisy, which stands and falls with the Fever.

But to return to the true inflammatory Peripneumony. If the symptoms continue for four or five days or more, we may justly fear  
an



an abscess or mortification, and therefore farther bleeding will be of no service to prevent suppuration ; because most phlegmons begin to suppurate in that time, if not resolved before. This will more especially and sooner happen in such a part as the lungs, surrounded on all sides by warmth and moisture, and so near the heart acting on the inflammatory obstructions with constant and great force. Besides, if the phlegmon should be too far advanced to be resolved, bleeding would be of great disservice, in retarding the next operation of nature to free herself from the offending obstructing matter, by a kindly suppuration. But if either the pain returns with violence after having ceased a considerable time, or seizes another part of the breast, it is an argument that a new inflammation is forming, which indicates bleeding as much as the primary, though not to the same degree. The strength of the patient and pulse, the violence of the pain, and difficulty of respiration, are in a great measure to determine the quantity : and some regard must be had also to the colour and consistence of the blood, and the quantity and quality of the serum. It frequently happens, that as soon as this secondary attack and pain come on with any degree of violence, the expectoration, though before free and copious, altogether ceases, or is performed with very great difficulty ; but after the inflammation is abat-

ed by bleeding, we find it returns again with ease and freedom.

Riverius orders first bleeding in the foot in peripneumonic women, during the time of their menses, and then after six hours in the arm, unless the danger is so great at the first attack of the disease, that bleeding in the arm first becomes necessary. In which case, during the whole time of bleeding, and a little before, cupping-glasses should be applied to the thighs, and afterwards if the pulse and strength of the patient seem not to favour further blood-letting from a large vein, and yet the oppressive, laborious, painful cough and suffocation remain very urgent; then cuppings with scarification are to be applied to the back, shoulders, &c. And here it may not be improper to observe, that in all inflammatory pulmonic disorders, bleeding in the saphæna, or foot, is advisable, after a proper quantity of blood has been drawn from the arm.

Huxham observes, that few or no Peripneumonies, or Pleuro-peripneumonies, end well without a free and copious expectoration; for this is the natural crisis of these disorders, as hath been noted by Hippocrates and all judicious physicians, and the want of spitting off the morbid obstructing matter in a due manner reckoned extremely dangerous. Therefore the more easy, early, and large the concocted expectoration is, so much the better.



In some extraordinary peripneumonic cases, when the expectoration has been suddenly suppressed, and the difficulty of breathing greatly increased, a gentle emetic of oxymel scilliticum, after proper bleeding and an abatement of the violence of the Fever, is sometimes of great advantage, but then very little should be drank after it to promote the vomiting.

I shall here, with Huxham, beg leave to insert the following observations of the great Hippocrates, in regard of the expectoration, in pulmonic Fevers. “ Matter should be spit  
 “ off easily and early in Peripneumonies and  
 “ Pleurifies; the colour of it should be a  
 “ yellow well mixed with the spittle, or a  
 “ concocted yellow matter, that is tinged  
 “ with some, but not too much blood. If  
 “ this happens in the beginning of the disease,  
 “ it is very advantageous; but is not so much  
 “ to be depended upon, after the seventh  
 “ day. It is exceeding bad, when there  
 “ seems a great quantity, and rattling of  
 “ matter in the throat, and yet nothing is  
 “ spit off. It is indeed, in all cases, danger-  
 “ ous when nothing is expectorated; but that,  
 “ which is very viscid, small, and globular,  
 “ or frothy, is unprofitable. The sincere  
 “ yellow unmixed spitting is bad; when  
 “ very bloody, or livid, it is dangerous;  
 “ especially when this appearance is very  
 “ early, but that which is quite black is  
 “ worst of all. It is an ill sign also when  
 P 4 “ it

“ it is very green ; whatever is spit up with  
 “ great difficulty, violent cough, and no re-  
 “ lief to the pain and oppression, shews the  
 “ case to be bad.”

In regard of the concocted matter of inflammatory obstructions of the lungs, not only part is thrown into the cavities of the bronchia, and so spit off ; but also part of it passes on into the corresponding veins, and thence moves on with the rest of the blood in the common road of circulation ; till at length it is partly carried off by thick turbid urine, in large quantities, depositing much reddish, yellow-coloured, sediment, which in peripneumonic disorders always betokens good, and partly also sometimes by bilious stools. Hippocrates observes, that this thick, subsiding, reddish urine in Pleurifies is a secure sign, and that it carries off Peripneumonies when thick and plentiful. But then he justly observes, it is an exceeding ill symptom, if, from being before thick, they grow thin about the fourth day ; and so it is indeed at any time of the disease, whilst the Fever continues very considerable. Nothing promotes these urines and stools more effectually than emollient laxative clysters. Sometimes the morbid matter is critically translated to the legs, to the great relief of the breast ; and therefore, in severe pulmonic disorders, a derivation of the humors to the legs may be attempted by warm bathing, blisters, &c. The discharge from the blisters  
 must



must not be suddenly suppressed ; for then the difficulty of breathing and cough will return ; or a very great purging, or profuse sweats will succeed.

A Peripneumony, having its seat in the lungs, is much more dangerous than a Pleurisy, but if it changes into a Pleurisy, which indeed seldom happens, it is good. This change may be known by a sharp pricking pain of the side coming on, at the same time that the difficulty of breathing lessens ; but, on the contrary, if a Peripneumony succeeds a Pleurisy, it is most dangerous, because the translation of a morbid humor from a more ignoble part to one more noble is bad ; and, besides, the strength being weakened by the former disease, the patient cannot so well undergo the force of a new and worse distemper.

As all or at least most of the observations, which relate to this disease, have been sufficiently taken notice of in the preceding chapter of Pleurisies, and of right belong also to the Peripneumony, I shall avoid repeating as much as possible what has been afore-mentioned ; for a true inflammatory Pleurisy has such an affinity with an inflammatory Peripneumony, that he, who is ignorant in curing the one, must be altogether unacquainted in treating the other, because they do not essentially, or causally, but only locally differ. Sydenham is of opinion, that a Peripneumony is purely of the same kind  
with

with a Pleurisy, and that it differs from it only in this, viz. that a Peripneumony does more universally affect the lungs: And both diseases, says he, are cured by the same method, viz. by bleeding, chiefly, and by cooling medicines. Indeed, as the lungs (which are a delicate and tender bowels) being chiefly affected in this disease, I think more frequent and copious bleeding is here rather required, than in a Pleurisy. Barbette is of the same opinion with Sydenham; his words are these\*. “ De Peripneumonia nihil scribo, “ quia nihil in cura differt a cura pleuritidis.” Riverius says †, Peripneumoniam “ curatio pleuritidis curationi simillima est.” Dr. Shaw says, the evacuations and internals in this case are altogether the same as in the Pleurisy; therefore, as the method and medicines, already set down in the chapter of Pleurisies, serve equally for the relief of the one and the other, I shall refer the reader to that article for the cure of this distemper.

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\* Cap. de Pleuritide.

† Cap. de Peripneumonia.





## C H A P. XIV.

## Of a Spurious Peripneumony.

THE Peripneumonia notha, bastard or spurious Peripneumony, according to Huxham, “commonly seizes the old and phlegmatic, the weak and lax, the fat and unwieldy; and is most rife in wet, flabby, foggy weather, and winter seasons; whereas the true inflammatory Peripneumony generally attacks the robust, vigorous, and active, and is most frequent in cold dry weather, during north-east winds, and high stations of the barometer.” In the beginning of this disease, Sydenham says, the patient is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and upon the least motion is giddy; his cheeks and eyes look red and are inflamed; he coughs, and, when the cough is violent, he complains of a lancing or rending pain of his head; he has urgings to vomit, his urine is turbid, and intensely red, his blood is like that of pleuritic persons; the breathing is short, and there is a pain of the whole breast, at least a pressure of the lungs, as often as he coughs, which is perceived by the by-standers.

ers. It is plainly enough to be distinguished from a dry asthma, because in the asthma there are no tokens of a Fever. In this spurious Peripneumony there is a manifest Fever, though it is far less and more obscure than in the true Peripneumony.

A bastard Peripneumony, according to the sentiments of Boerhaavé, commonly arises from a thick pituitous matter, generated in the mass of blood, and, gradually settling itself on the lungs, forms the distemper. Old people, and such as are of pituitous, cold, catarrhal constitutions, and such as are troubled with defluxions of rheums, are more subject to this disease than others. It sometimes steals upon the patient unawares with a fallacious lenity at the first. He is slightly indisposed, complaining of a sort of weariness and debility, he seems to be dispirited, he grows short-breathed, feels an oppression of the breast; but the commotions it excites are scarce considerable enough to raise any great heat or Fever, insomuch that he is not apprehensive of any danger. Afterwards, indeed, he is seized with slight shiverings, and a small Fever; from whence the difficulty of breathing and great weakness suddenly increasing, death approaches to the surprize and wonder of the by-standers, the urine and pulse having not presaged such a sudden change.

Huxham observes, that as this distemper hath very different and almost quite contrary symp-



symptoms to those of a true Peripneumony in several respects, it is reasonable to suppose it arises from very different causes, and requires a very different method of cure: for these two diseases seem to differ almost as much as ardent and slow Fevers; or as much as an inflammatory quinsy doth from one that is purely humoral, or arising merely from a serous defluxion.

When perpetual laborious wheezing, great anxiety, and constant oppression on the præcordia, comatose symptoms, cold extremities, and dark lead-coloured nails and visage are come on, the patient is in immediate danger.

Boerhaave says, this distemper is cured by bleeding, clysters, a slender diet, such as weak broths, acidulated a little with orange or lemon juice, the steams of warm water, &c. received in at the nose and mouth, diluents, absterging and gently opening medicines, together with bathing the legs and feet, and the application of large blisters.

But as there are many intermediate states between the violent inflammatory and this bastard Peripneumony, no distinct settled method of cure, as Huxham very justly observes, can be laid down; because the peripneumonic malady, to be immediately treated, may sometimes incline much more to the inflammatory state, and sometimes much less. Therefore the different degrees of heat, Fever, and difficulty of breathing, the state of the pulse, blood, and other  
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concomitant symptoms, must determine us in what manner, and to what degree, bleeding and cooling medicines, or those of a very attenuating and warm kind, may be made use of. However, in general, more or less blood should be drawn in the beginning, in order to lessen the too great load and distension of the vessels, and to make room for such drinks and medicines as may be necessary in the process of the cure. But as to the repetition of bleeding, though it is undoubtedly sometimes necessary, yet we should be very cautious, and well consider the state of the blood, the strength of the pulse and patient, before we advise it. Sydenham directs the patient to be bled in bed, and that he should not rise till two or three hours after. For bleeding, somewhat weakening and disordering the whole body, may by this means be the easier borne; for the patient lying in bed can better bear the taking away of ten ounces, than of six or seven when he is up.

As this disease is commonly attended with frequent urgings to vomit, a gentle emetic or two, such as the following, after bleeding, may be necessary, which not only pumps up much heavy phlegm from the stomach and lungs, but also, by the concussions it gives to the whole vascular system, promotes a general attenuation and fluxity of the humors, and a stool or sweat commonly succeeds.



*R Vin. ipecacoanh. oxym. scillitic. ana ℥j.  
 sp. lavend. c. 3fs. m.*

As large quantities of liquor should not be drank, it will be sufficient to encourage the operation only with a few draughts of carduus or chamomile tea, mustard-whey, or the like.

When comatose symptoms and a very difficult respiration remain after bleeding, Huxham advises more blood to be drawn off by cupping and scarifying the neck and shoulders, when you cannot venture to open a vein again, and this hath frequently a surprizing good effect; and in a very threatening case you should blister the scarifications.

The above-named author likewise observes, that some dilution is undoubtedly necessary in this disease, though nothing so much as in a true Peripneumony; because the lentor, predominant in this disorder, is most readily dissolved by warm, thin, diluting, detergent liquors, which with mild, attenuant, saponaceous medicines, and the application of blisters, should always succeed bleeding. The liquors he recommends, as proper for common drink, are an infusion of inciding, deterging, pectoral herbs, as ground-ivy, hyssop, penny-royal, liquorice, or a thin mustard-whey, sweetened with honey, and sharpened with lemon, to which may be added

added warm water sweetened with honey, or a small quantity of soft white wine.

Sydenham advises purging and bleeding alternately every other day, or at greater intervals, as the strength and symptoms will permit or require: but he has generally found twice bleeding sufficient. The days, on which purging is omitted, he directs the pectoral decoction and linctus, as in the Pleurisy. But Huxham is of opinion, that, though bleeding and purging may be necessary at the beginning, yet it is very seldom proper to repeat the former, and the latter must be managed with some caution, especially when repeated. For, unless the patient is properly supported during the operation, he is apt to fall into faintness, cold sweats, &c. There is one thing to be observed, as to both these evacuations, and that is, that if the sick spits largely a concocted matter, which is sometimes the case even in this Peripneumony, neither one nor the other is proper; and laxative clysters or mild eccoprotics only should be given, at least during the copious expectoration; and thin mustard-whey, hydromel, or pectoral decoction, with a small quantity of soft white wine in them, should be given frequently to promote it.

It has just now been said, that as there are many intermediate states between the violent inflammatory and this bastard Peripneumony, no distinct settled method of cure



cure can be laid down; yet, for the sake of the young prescriber, it may not be improper to point out a few select forms, which may be varied as the degree and difference of the symptoms shall indicate; always remembering that very heating and stimulating medicines are to be used with great caution, especially at the beginning of this disorder.

℞ *Hydrargyr. alkalifat. ℥j. calomel. sexies sublimat. et bene lavigat. sp. ceti ana gr. v. syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus sumend. horâ decubitûs.*

℞ *Infus. senæ ℥ij. mannæ, tinct. senæ ana ℥ss. sal. glauber. ℥j. m. f. potio mane sumenda, et pro re nata repetenda.*

℞ *Sperm. ceti solut. ℥ss. nitri purificat. gr. xv. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. puleg. simp. ℥ss. nuc. mosch. syr. pectoral. ana ℥iss. m. f. haust. sextâ quâque horâ sumend. diebus à catharsi liberis.*

To this sperma ceti draught, ten grains of the volatile salt of hartshorn may occasionally be added, especially in regard of persons advanced in years, or of a cold phlegmatic constitution.

Or,

℞ *Nitri purific. sal. volat. c. c. ana gr. viij. aceti camphorat. ℥ss. aq. alex. simp. ℥iss. n. m. syr. croci ana ℥iss. m. f. haust. ut supra sumend.*

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Or,

℞ Gum. ammoniac. sperm. ceti ana ℥j. ovi vitell. parum aq. puleg. simpl. ℥vj. nuc. mosch. syr. peēt. ana ℥j. sp. volat. aromat. ℥iss. f. mixtura cujus cap. cochl. iv. sextis horis.

Or,

℞ Lact. ammoniac. ℥vij. oxym. scillit. ℥j. aq. cinnam. sp. ℥ss. sp. vol. aromat. ℥ij. f. mixt. cujus capiat cochl. ij. ter vel quater in die.

Or,

℞ Gum. ammoniac. ℥ij. sp. ceti ℥j. aq. puleg. simpl. ℥vj. vini crocei, oxym. scillitic. ana ℥i. sp. lavend. c. ℥j. m. cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. quartis, quintis, vel sextis horis, superbibend. haustul. decoēt. pectoral.

Or,

℞ Pulv. contrayerv. comp. ℥j. camphor. gr. ij. aq. alex. simpl. ℥iss. vini crocei ℥ss. syr. peēt. ℥ij. m. f. haust. sexta quaque hora sumend.

Or,

℞ Gum. ammon. sagapen. sapon. castil. ana ℥j. cinnabar. antimon. ℥ss. bals. peruv. q. s. m. f. pil. 36. quarum cap. iv. bis vel ter in die superb. haustulum infusi tenuis fol. tussilag. ad modum theæ parati, & cum melle ad gratum saporem edulcorati, vel infus. rad. liquirit.

Or,

℞ Gum. sagapen. sapon. castil. ana ℥ij. syr. simpl. q. s. m. f. pilul. 48. quarum cap. iv. ter in die superbibend. cochl. iij. mixtur. seq.

℞



℞ *Sal. nitri purificat.* ℥j. *sal. c. c. vol.* ℥ss.  
*aceti distillat. vel succ. limon.* ℥ij. *aq. alex.*  
*simpl.* ℥iv. *nuc. mosch. syr. croci ana* ℥j. *f.*  
*mixture.*

Besides the above medicines, if the patient should be much troubled with a cough or phlegm, he may frequently take a spoonful of some pectoral oily linctus, agreeably to one form or other occasionally prescribed in the course of this work.

## F I N I S.

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Pharmacopœia domestica nova, præcipue in  
 usum eorum, qui vel ruri vel partibus  
 transmarinis artem medicam exercent, ut  
 apothecas privatas sibi met construant.

Editio altera priori auctior & emendatior.













